The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 1874. NUMBER 209.

REMOVALS.

BACK ON THE OLD GROUND!

CADY, HODGES & CO.

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HODGES & CO.,

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Importers, Jobbers, and Retail Dealers in

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It contains articles by the well-known writers:

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II.

In addition to the regular articles by the above list of brilliant writers, the DEPARTMENT ARTICLES alone are worth double the price of the magazine. The Scientific Miscellany, by Prof. E. L. Youmans. Driftwood, by Philip Quilibet (Geo. E. Pond). Current Literature, by Arthur Sedgwick. Nebulæ, by the Editor.

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Steamships—State of Pennsylvania; State of Louisiana; State of Minnesota; State of Alabama; State of Virginia; State of Georgia; State of Florida (building); State of Indiana; State of Nevada (building). To Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool, Londonderry, &c. State of Virginia sails Tuesday, March 10; State of Alabama sails Saturday, March 21; State of Pennsylvania sails Saturday, April 4. From Pier 36, North River, N.Y. Weekly Sailings next Summer. Rates of passage: Cabin, $60 and $80 gold; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid, $32 currency. Drafts at lowest rates. For further particulars apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, New York. J. E. EARLE, Gen'l West'n Ag't, 60 Clark-st., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

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Spain......March 14 | Greece......April 4
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Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.

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Twice a week from New York to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and Continental Europe. CABIN from $65; STEERAGE from $30, U. S. currency. Sight drafts at lowest rates. This Line will run three times a week after 1st April. Apply at Company's Offices, N. E. cor. LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR SALE.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF LOGS.

The Logs of the Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Co., now in hands of the Ottawa Boom Co. will be sold to the highest bidder at 12 m., SATURDAY, March 21, at the Cutler House, Grand Haven. Logs sold free to ... of charges or contracts.

March 12, 1874. W. H. JENKINS, Assignee.

Coal $3.75 a Ton Delivered.

A small lot of good, fresh-mined Illinois Lump at this price. All other kinds of fuel at market rates. C. H. DYER & CO., 73 Washington-st. Yard west end of East ...

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Starch.

999-1000 PURE.

No other manufacturer has yet attained this perfection. Sold by all Grocers.

WANTED.

PHONOGRAPHY.

WANTED—A situation as copyist, or amanuensis, by a lady able to write, phonographically, 125 words per minute, and a rapid and legible long-hand. Apply to HALL'S BOOKSTORE, No. 257 West Madison-st.

SEWER BRICK.

... Sewer Brick wanted by the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Co. Apply at the office of Company, 76 Dearborn-st. JAS. K. BURTIS, Sec.

DENTISTRY.

J. WARD ELLIS & J. H. YOUNG,
DENTISTS,
No. 209 State-st., corner of Adams.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Members of Lincoln Park Lodge, No. 611, A. F. & A. M., are hereby requested to attend a regular communication, to be held in Germania Hall, No. 52½ North Clark-st., this (Friday) evening at 7:30. By order W. M.

C. S. G. FULLER, Sec.

Masonic.

Oriental Lodge No. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Regular communication this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock for business and work. By order of the Master.

R. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Special Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Asylum 72 Monroe-st. Work on K. T. order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.

S. E. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

TO RENT.

CHEAP RENTS.

Those fine Brick Stores, with plate glass fronts, suitable for all kinds of business, on Van Buren-st., between Canal and Clinton, will be rented at

$300 PER ANNUM.

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523 WABASH-AV.

FOR RENT.

Corner Basement, Portland Block, southeast corner Washington and Dearborn-sts. Apply on the premises.

FOR RENT.

The large Warehouse, 100x75 feet, ground floor, on southwest corner Monroe-st. and Michigan-av., suitable for iron, machinery, storage, or stable; also 6 tenements on Michigan-av. front; I will fit up to suit for small families; near by the Palmer House and business centre. Apply to C. H. BECKWITH, 113 and 115 South Water-st.

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Two Clark-st. Stores, and Offices on LaSalle-st., under Pacific Hotel, at VERY LOW prices. X. L. OTIS, Room 1 Otis Block.

DOCK TO RENT

At Bridgeport. See To Lease column.

FINANCIAL.

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Upon all approved claims against the

Hide and Leather Insurance Company,

Except claims for unearned premiums, is now payable at the office of the Receiver, No. 30 Court-st., Boston.

JAMES C. DAVIS, Receiver.

Boston, March 10, 1874.

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Gather together all the books you have and do not greatly care for, and exchange them for others of equal value which you do want. Miscellaneous, school, and books of every kind taken in exchange.

All the new books as soon as issued may be had at THE BOOK EXCHANGE. It affords reading people better facilities than any public or circulating library in the United States. Call, or send 3-cent stamp for catalogue and full particulars.

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CLOSING-OUT SALES

CONTINUED TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW OF MY ENTIRE STOCK AT

50 cents on the Dollar.

G. MENDELSON,

34 Washington-st., near State.

EDUCATIONAL.

Racine College.

The Spring and Summer Session of Racine College will open THURSDAY, April 2.

For admission apply to the Rev. James DeKoven, D. D., Racine College, Racine, Wis.

Registers can be procured at the Merchants' National Bank, or at Mitchell & Hatheway's, No. 45 Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that J. Warren Hosmer and Frank B. Hosmer have been admitted to an interest in my business as General Fire and Marine Insurance Agents, under the style of R. W. HOSMER & CO., said interest to date from Jan. 1, 1874.

Chicago, March 18, 1874. R. W. HOSMER.

R. M. OUTHET

Will continue the Real Estate and House-Renting Agency at his old office,

181 East Madison-st., Room 7.

RUPTURE At the Radical Cure Truss Office of F. A. BOWLES (late Marsh & Bowles), all kinds of Trusses, Braces, Apparatus for Deformities, &c., are applied and warranted. 182 Washington-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Special Notice.

To the Israelites of Chicago: All desiring to be served with Matzos for the coming Pesach, will please order them immediately; otherwise due preparations for delivering them cannot be made, the time being so short.

M. KORSOSKY, Baker, 318 Third-av.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between John F. Baker and Samuel W. Camp, both of the city of Chicago, under the firm name of Baker & Camp, was dissolved on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1874, by mutual consent.

JOHN F. BAKER,
S. W. CAMP.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

WASHINGTON.

The General Appropriation Bill Discussed in the House.

A Lively Tilt Over a Proposition to Reduce Members' Mileage.

One Member Denominates It the Great American Swindle.

Progress Made by the District Investigating Committee.

The Committee Assumes Authority to Send for Persons and Papers.

A Chicago Lady Appointed Pension-Agent for This District.

Pension-Commissioner Baker Flatly Denies All Charges Against Him.

The Army Bill under Consideration in the Senate.

PLAY-DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A SPASM OF INTEREST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—The session of the House to-day was characterized by angry and excited debate, and shameful, apathetic indolence. Early in the session, during the consideration of a bill supplementary to the act to provide for the development of the mining resources of the United States, approved May 10, 1862, the fact was developed that Mr. Sutro, of Sutro-tunnel fame, had many friends on the floor. The bill, it seems, threatens to jeopardize some of Sutro's interest, and the discussion, principally for and against that gentleman, was heated and acrimonious. The morning hour having expired, the bill went over without decisive action, and the House went into Committee on the Legislative and Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill. Then ensued spiteful little skirmishes in amendments of all sorts, in each of which, after a half-dozen gentlemen had howled themselves hoarse, an

ATTEMPT TO GET A VOTE

resulted, with great uniformity, in disclosing the fact that the vote of a quorum could not be had. This shameless apathy has been frequently remarked of late. Mr. Woodford, of New York, who was in the Chair, finally lost patience, and ordered the roll to be called, refusing to entertain any business meanwhile. This action demonstrated that there were 200 members on the floor; 150 constituted a quorum. Mr. Woodford then reported to the House that ninety-two members were absent, and asked that their names be printed in the *Record* to-morrow. After this, there was more interest manifested in the proceedings. This Congress seem to regard their presence in Washington in the light of an

ATTENDANCE UPON A CARNIVAL,

where they are to eat, drink, and be merry; go junketing on the invitation and at the expense of a subsidized corporation, who are laying their plans to ask Congress to restore their increase of subsidy, which they have forfeited by their own laxness; to loaf about the city, receiving the adulation of snobs and lobbyists; to do anything except work. There is absolutely no disposition shown to attend to their business by the House. Their conduct has come to be simply disgraceful.

MILEAGE.

The conclusion of the Senate was devoted to a snarling fight over the clause appropriating money to pay Congressmen mileage. It is noteworthy that the further a man has to come to take his seat, the more earnest he is in advocating the payment of mileage and the nearer a man lives to Washington the less he is impressed with the idea that mileage is a good and proper thing. The debate brought out no statesman of broad views. It only showed how our legislators allow themselves to be influenced by purely selfish consideration. The upshot of it was that the House decided to make the appropriation.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—The Joint Select Committee to inquire into the affairs of the District of Columbia may now be said to be fairly launched upon the open sea of investigation. All of the preliminary arrangements were completed to-day, and a programme agreed upon. At the request of counsel for the District officials, the Committee have ordered the memorialists to point out, with reasonable certainty, within a reasonable time, by written charges and specifications, the grievances of which they complain, and which they desire to have investigated; but the Committee at the same time reserve to themselves the unrestricted right to go beyond the charges and specifications of the memorialists, and send for persons and papers as they may deem necessary to secure a thorough and impartial investigation. In regard to the right and power of the Committee to compel

THE PRODUCTION OF PAPERS

in the possession of the witnesses, the Committee make the following important ruling:

As no subpœna, either for a witness or duces tecum, can be issued without the order of the Committee, it follows that the Committee, on an application for a subpœna duces tecum, must decide whether a sufficient ground, prima facie, exists for the issuance of the subpœna, the decision not to bind the Committee on the question, should it be presented, whether the production of the paper asked for should be enforced. On an application for a subpœna duces tecum, an affidavit of some person, or a professional statement of counsel, in writing, should be filed, averring to the best of his knowledge, information or belief the existence of such paper, and showing that it is material evidence in the investigation with which the Committee is charged—and then the Committee will decide on such facts as ought to appear in the documentary, written, or oral testimony now before, or that may come before, the Committee. The Committee are of the opinion that

A PRIMA FACIE CASE

is made for the issuance of subpœna duces tecum for the production of the papers of which exhibits "B" and "C" annexed to said charge and specifications purport to be copies, but decline to issue such subpœnas for the production of the other papers asked for, until a proper foundation be laid for the same. This ruling is not to be understood as applying to any order for the production of public records or official papers, or any other paper that the Committee, of its own motion, may, for sufficient cause, order to be produced.

With the exception of the above, nothing of importance occurred at to-day's session. The examination of witnesses regarding the overdraft of the school fund will be resumed to-morrow.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—On the assembling of the District of Columbia Investigating Committee to-day, Chairman Allison announced that the Committee had made a ruling, in substance, that they will, in their discretion, issue subpœnas to compel the production of private papers. A desultory examination of the school fund question then ensued, in which various members of the Common Council on both sides and Gov. Shepherd engaged in an argumentative conversation, but nothing new was elicited, and the Committee took a recess until 2 o'clock.

After recess the Committee examined

WILLIAM BALLANTYNE

to ascertain under what authority he provided furniture for the District schools. He testified that he made the bargain and the completed furniture under the verbal order of the School Trustees of the old Corporation of Washington, such having been the practice at that time. Subsequently, before the furniture was delivered, the new District Government having been established, he procured from Gov. Cooke a written order, to make himself entirely secure under the verbal order of the old authorities, for whom he had nearly fulfilled the contract.

AMONG THE WITNESSES SUBPOENAED

to testify before the District Investigating Committee to-morrow are ex-Gov. Henry D. Cooke, Mrs. W. S. Huntington, widow of the late Cashier of the First National Bank, and Frank Gassaway, Assistant Cashier of the same institution. The session will undoubtedly be an interesting one.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

POSTMASTER CLARK, OF GALVESTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—Postmaster Clark, of Galveston, is likely to get into hot water by the expose to be made of his claim-collection proclivities, by the suit brought against him in Galveston a few days ago by Capt. John G. Todd, who charges Clark with embezzling several thousand dollars collected by the latter on a claim which Todd put in his hands for collection. There is a law—which, however, is a little better of late than a dead-letter—on the statute-book prohibiting Federal officers from prosecuting claims against the General Government; and it also imposes severe punishment upon officers who violate it. This handle on Clark will doubtless be an additional one for his opponents to take hold of to procure his removal from the best Federal office in the State of Texas.

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

The House Civil Service Reform Committee have agreed to a bill introduced by Mr. Woodford, of New York, for the reorganization of the Customs Service. The bill contemplates the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of three Commissioners, one of whom shall have been an importing merchant, to revise, codify, and simplify the laws governing this branch of the service. They are to reduce reasonably the allowances to officers and informers, and recommend proper safeguards in respect to the seizure of books and papers. The Commissioners are to make their report to the President by the 1st of next November, that he may transmit it to Congress at the beginning of the next session. The Commissioners are to be paid at the rate of $5,000 and expenses, each, per annum, and to be allowed $5,000 for clerk-hire. It is not probable that the House will adopt this bill in preference to the one which the Ways and Means Committee will bring forward at the close of the investigation they are now making on this subject.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PENSION-AGENT AT CHICAGO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—Miss Ada C. Sweet, who was nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, as Pension-Agent at Chicago, vice Blakely, resigned, is the daughter of the late Gen. B. J. Sweet, First Deputy-Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The President has heretofore declined to appoint ladies to responsible disbursing positions, but the ability of Miss Sweet in the administration of the Chicago office while her father was Pension-Agent induced the President to make an exception in her favor. The Senate confirmed the nomination without the usual reference to a committee.

A DENIAL.

Commissioner of Pensions Baker to-day presented the Speaker of the House his official reply to the recent charges made against him. He asserts that the parties concerned in the assault upon him were all dismissed from his office for either willful neglect of duty or nefarious conduct. He gives full and specific answers to the charges, asserting their falsity, and makes an argument with regard to the injustice as well as demoralizing effect upon the public service of permitting public officers to be arraigned by discharged clerks and others, without the support of either of competent testimony or responsible names.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Miss Ada C. Sweet, Pension-Agent at Chicago; Thomas N. Chase, of Georgia, Indian-Agent for Green Bay, Wis.; James W. Steele, of Kansas, Consul at Matanzas, Cuba. Postmasters—S. D. Atkins, Freeport, Ill.; Thomas C. Phillips, Bay City, Mich.

The nomination of Mahlon Stubbs, of Kansas, to be Agent for the Kaw Indians, in Kansas, was rejected.

SENATORIAL SPARRING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STEVENSON'S FIGHT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—While the Army Appropriation bill was under consideration this afternoon in the Senate, Mr. Frelinghuysen undertook to criticise some statements of Mr. Stevenson regarding the claims of Southern loyalists for compensation for damage and loss of property at the hands of Federal troops. The New Jersey Senator very soon discovered that he had aroused the wrong passenger when he punched up the old Kentuckian. Several of his friends made the same discovery at the same time. Mr. Frelinghuysen, in the language of the prize-ring, was knocked out of time in the very first round. Seeing that he did not recover, and that none of his friends went to his rescue,

MR. CARPENTER

called Senator Anthony to the Chair, and then valiantly entered the arena and took up the fight where the New Jerseyan left off. He sparred gracefully a few moments until, thinking he saw an opening in the old man's guard, he let fly with his left. Much to his astonishment, Mr. Stevenson parried the blow, and countered on Mr. Carpenter's head with a Supreme Court decision, and with so much effect as to compel the light-weight champion to send to the library for an armful of authorities. More light sparring ensued, during the progress of which Senators West, Morrill, and Howe helped the Kentucky Giant in a feeble way, while Mr. Logan patted the Wisconsin pet on the back, and encouraged him to

FORCE THE FIGHTING,

but he was not quite so anxious about it as he had been when he commenced, and very willingly drew out and gave place to Mr. Frelinghuysen, who in the meantime had been sponged off and set on his pegs again. But he did not last long. He was put to flight again, almost as soon as he stepped into the ring, and to avoid his complete annihilation, the Senate very considerately went into executive session, where a number of nominations to offices of minor importance were confirmed.

THE LEGAL-TENDER RESERVE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ITS PROBABLE REISSUE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—The Ways and Means Committee have arrived at an agreement, that they will give notice to the House to-morrow of their intention to call up the bill legalizing the issue of the $44,000,000 on Monday next, and ask for its passage under a suspension of the rules. They have also agreed to admit two amendments upon which they are willing that

THE SENSE OF THE HOUSE

shall be taken. The first of these amendments contemplates that the $26,000,000 of the reserve already issued shall be retired, leaving the greenback currency as it was before the panic, at $356,000,000. The second proposed amendment is that the volume of the greenback currency shall be permitted to remain as it now stands, at $382,000,000. It is the opinion of the Committee, and the well-informed men generally, that neither of these propositions will meet with much favor; and the prevailing impression is, that the bill legalizing the reissue and fixing the volume of greenback circulation at $400,000,000 will pass by an overwhelming majority.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—An attempt was made in the Senate to-day to pass the House bill appropriating $30,000 for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi, but it was crowded over.

SEAL-KILLING.

The bill increasing the number of seals that may be killed in Alaska, and giving the Secretary of the Treasury certain discretionary powers in the premises, was passed.

ALIEN ENGINEERS.

The bill authorizing the employment of aliens as engineers and pilots on steam vessels, was also passed. This latter bill must be acted upon in the House before it becomes a law.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

The Senate Commerce Committee agreed to-day to report a bill appropriating $50,000 to continue the Hydrographic Office. The institution seems to be devised solely for the purpose of giving light shore duty to our naval officers.

THE WINDOM REPORT.

Senator Windom's report on the transportation question will not be complete before the latter part of next week. The Committee on Transportation will be engaged on the subject the first three or four nights of the week. When finished, the report will make about 200 printed pages of the size of Congressional documents.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE FIRST NATIONAL PAYS ANOTHER INSTALLMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—The First National Bank of this city will to-morrow pay the second dividend of 20 per cent, making a total of 50 per cent thus far paid.

APPRAISEMENT OF MERCHANDISE.

The bill to provide for the appraisement of merchandise in certain cases, passed by the Senate this morning, is the one introduced by Senator Boutwell on the 16th of January last.

PERSONAL.

Senator Morton was in the Senate to-day in his usual health.

A COUNTERFEIT

of the new 50-cent note has been received at the Treasury Department. It is a poor imitation.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the House bill to improve the mouth of the Mississippi River, and appropriating $30,000 for the purpose of such improvement, to be available from the passage of the act, and asked its immediate consideration.

Objection being made by Mr. SAULSBURY, the bill went over.

Mr. DENNIS, from the Committee on Commerce, called up the bill reported yesterday from that Committee, amendatory of the act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska. Passed.

Mr. DENNIS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment the House bill repealing the thirteenth section of the act of March 3, 1855, regulating the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels, etc.

PILOTS.

Mr. CHANDLER called up the Senate bill to authorize the employment of certain aliens and and engineers as pilots. Passed.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Interior to communicate to the Senate the number of Indians, including women and children, captured or killed by the United States troops during 1873, together with the number of citizens and soldiers killed by the Indians during the same period. Agreed to.

COMMITTEE EXPENSES.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar.

Mr. ALLISON called up the bill appropriating $10,000 to pay the expenses of the Joint Committee to investigate into the management of the affairs of the District of Columbia. Passed.

ARMY BILL.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Army Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the section appropriating $10,000 for an army medical museum, and medical and other necessary works for the library of the Surgeon-General's office. Agreed to.

The second section of the bill, in regard to unexpended balances, was amended to read as follows:

That all balances of appropriations for whatever account made for the service of the Departments of the Quartermaster-General and of the Commissary-General of Subsistence prior to July 1, 1872, which, on the 30th of June, 1874, shall remain on the books of the Treasury, shall be carried to the surplus fund, except such as the Auditor of the Treasury, whose duty it is to settle accounts against such appropriations, shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary in the settlement of such accounts pending in his office.

The Committee on Appropriations have reported in favor of striking out the last section of the bill as it passed the House, which provided that all claims of all citizens who remained loyal during the war, for stores or supplies taken or furnished during the rebellion for the use of the army of the United States, and for the use or loss of vessels or boats while employed in the military service of the United States, including any such claims now pending and undetermined in any Department of the Government, shall be presented to the Southern Claims Commission before Nov. 11, 1875, who shall have exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine the same, provided that all such claims now pending and undetermined in the Department of the Quartermaster-General or Commissary General of Subsistence shall, on the passage of this act, be transferred to the Southern Claims Commission, together with the evidence thereon. The House further provided that there should be two additional members of that Commission to devote their time exclusively to the claims transferred, but the Senate Committee reported in favor of striking out that section and inserting the following:

The Quartermaster General, Commissary General, and Third Auditor of the Treasury shall continue to receive, examine, and consider the justice and validity of such claims as shall be brought before them under the act of July 4, 1864, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall make report of each claim allowed by them at the commencement of each session of Congress to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall lay the same before Congress for consideration.

Messrs. SCOTT and BOREMAN favored the adoption of the amendment proposed by the Committee, and it was agreed to.

Mr. LOGAN moved an amendment appropriating $20,000 to continue the experiments with the modern breech-loading system of ordnance.

Mr. WEST raised a point of order that the amendment had not been submitted to the Committee, and no notice had been given of intention to offer it.

Mr. LOGAN said the Secretary of War favored such appropriation, and he read a letter from that officer in favor thereof. He asked that the letter be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and gave notice that he would move an amendment to a future appropriation bill.

Mr. WEST asked unanimous consent to offer an amendment repealing so much of the act of July 5, 1838, as forbids a detail of officers of the army as Acting Paymasters, and authorizing the Secretary of War to make such detail, and prescribe the bonds which he may consider necessary.

Objection being made it was withdrawn.

Mr. WEST gave notice that he would offer it as a substitute for the bill to increase the pay of the department of the army, when that bill should come up, on the ground that there was no use in increasing the staff of the army after the rank and file had been reduced.

Mr. STEVENSON offered an amendment conferring upon the Court of Claims jurisdiction to determine all claims growing out of the War, of persons who remained loyal, or who took the oath of allegiance under the President's proclamation December, 1863, and abolishing the Southern Claims Commission.

Pending discussion, Mr. LOGAN moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. Agreed to.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MINING.

Immediately after reading the journal, the House resumed consideration of the Senate bill reported last Tuesday from the Committee on Mines and Mining, supplementary to the act of May 10, 1872, to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States, to which bill various amendments are pending; one reported from the Committee, one offered by Mr. Negley, and one by Mr. Holman.

Without coming to a vote, the bill went over to the morning hour of Tuesday next.

VESSEL LICENSES.

Mr. ALBRIGHT introduced a bill to amend the act of 1793 in regard to the enrollment and licensing of vessels employed in the fishing and coast trade.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 10:30, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Woodford in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

An item of $38,000 for the pay of the Capitol police gave rise to much discussion. Finally Mr. HOLMAN offered an amendment to reduce the appropriation to $21,000, provided that any

(See Eighth Page.)

BEN BUTLER'S FAVORITES.

How They Have Grown Rich at the Government's Expense.

Additional Chapters in the Story of the Sanborn Villainy.

Six-Sevenths of the Collections Made by Government Officials.

The Money Divided Among the Conspirators with Great Liberality.

Names of Persons Involved in These Transactions.

Attempt of Butler to Make the Fortune of Commissioner Davenport.

Features of an Extraordinary Bill Now Pending in Congress.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The more thorough the examination of the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury on the matter of the Sanborn contracts, the more audacious the robbery appears. More than six-sevenths of the whole amount collected has been found to have been really collected through regular salaried officers of the Government, including the Secretary of the Treasury, United States District Attorney of New York, Bliss, and the present Collector of Boston, Simmons, then Supervisor of Internal Revenue.

HOW THE SPOILS WERE DIVIDED.

Noah Davis, United States District Attorney of New York, collected $980; William A. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury, $2,202.71; Otis F. Presbury, Solicitor of Claims in Washington, $4,389.60; C. M. Horton, United States Revenue Agent, $15,708.50; W. A. Simmons, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, Boston, $21,194.42; George Bliss, Jr., United States District-Attorney, New York, $64,191.09; Frank M. Green, Special State Auditor of the Treasury Department, Washington, $120,122.15; Lucian Hawley, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, New York, $154,021.86—making a total of $382,810.50.

THE WHOLE AMOUNT

represented to have been collected by Sanborn is $427,089.49. It is thus shown that the regular agents collected the information and money in over six-sevenths of the cases. The report does not even furnish evidence that Sanborn collected the whole of the balance of the $44,923.99. In four cases, aggregating $11,109.37, information was lodged by Sanborn, but there are reasons to believe that the large part of the remainder was collected through the regular channels. The collection

CREDITED TO MR. RICHARDSON

was from the Buffalo, New York & Erie Railroad, and was remitted by the Treasurer of that Company, March 31, 1873, with a letter saying the amount was paid as an assessment made by the Assessor. Half a month later Sanborn wrote the Secretary, inclosing, as he says, the check above mentioned, which is reported as deposited April 24.

The case of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad is very similar. That Company remitted $8,298 through its President; and the same day, before Sanborn's claim could have reached him,

RICHARDSON DEPOSITED THE CHECK

and ordered half of it to be paid to Sanborn. It is inferred from other cases that Frederick A. Sawyer, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was in the habit, at times, of informing Sanborn of receipts paid direct to the Treasury, thus enabling him to claim their distribution.

The names of Green, Horton, and Presbury are not familiar in connection with this affair. Horton signs himself, and is acknowledged by Sanborn, as a Revenue Agent; Presbury is a Solicitor of Claims at St. Paul, and was doubtless in the employ of Sanborn; Green is repeatedly described in the report as an employe of the Treasury Department, and signs himself "Special State Agent of the Treasury." He operated in Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Illinois, and the West generally. There is no evidence of any connection with Sanborn, except that the latter shared the fruits of all Green's discoveries.

THE COLLECTION BY JUDGE DAVIS

was the only one in which suit was begun at Sanborn's request, and the report shows that Davis only deducted his legal 2 per cent, refusing Sanborn's offer of 5 per cent on future collections, he denouncing the contract as a fraud on the Government. A similar proposition to his successor, District-Attorney Bliss, met with more success. Mr. Bliss does not deny that he received 5 per cent on all collections made by him. The flattering offer was also declined by A. W. Tenney, the United States District Attorney in Brooklyn, though the whole system was explained to him by Mr. Bliss. The latter's percentage in eight months amounted to $3,209.

THE MATTER IN WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—Judge Noah Davis appeared before the Ways and Means Committee to-day, but did not make the full statement that he intended to put forward as was telegraphed you last night. He will, however, resume and conclude to-morrow.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE MOIETIES SYSTEM.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Judge Noah Davis, former United States District-Attorney in New York, made an elaborate statement to-day before the Committee of Ways and Means, giving his knowledge of and connection with Phelps, Dodge & Co.'s case. At the request of the Custom-House authorities, he examined documents and statements laid before him by Jayne, and gave his opinion that it was a case that

JUSTIFIED FURTHER EXAMINATION.

He then arranged with the authorities that the application for a warrant to seize the books and papers should be brought directly to him, but should be kept under his control, and should not be served unless the firm should refuse to exhibit their books and papers. After an interview with them, Dodge said their books were at the service of the Government, and Jayne took possession of them. On the 30th of December witness was sent for by Jayne to come to the Astor House, and there found Jayne and the counsel of Phelps, Dodge & Co.

NEGOTIATING A SETTLEMENT.

Jayne said a proposition had been made which he could not accept. According to the Judge's recollection, about $150,000. Jayne said he had sent for the Judge to inquire in what manner the matter could be closed up at once. Judge Davis said to them it could only be done by suit for a specific sum, and payment of that amount in full, but suggested that there might be a basis of settlement on the article alleged to be actually affected by alleged fraud. Jayne was then requested by the counsel for Phelps, Dodge & Co. to asce... in the value of such articles. He did so, and reported the same to be about $250,000. Jayne reported to the counsel for the firm, and after consultation with their clients, they came to the conclusion to pay the amount to close the matter at once. It was arranged to do this on the evening of Dec. 30. The next morning Judge Davis had an appointment with Bliss, in respect to the cases then on the calendar for trial, and of which Bliss would thereafter have charge. During the consultation he received a note from Jayne, requesting to see him. At the close of the consultation, witness said to Bliss: "I am now going down to the Custom-House to close up, as I suppose, the heaviest case that has ever arisen in this district, the arrangement for the settlement of which was made last night, and it was to have been settled then. The services of this office have all been rendered, and I suppose I am as much entitled to fees as if the services had been rendered six months ago, but rather than you should think I have neglected other matters for the purpose of hurrying up the case to get a larger fee, just at the close of my term, I propose that you go down with me, and participate in closing the case, and take one-half the fee." Bliss was much surprised, and said, after a few moments' pause: "Judge, since you have made that proposition, I feel bound to tell you that the case will not be closed up to-day. I was informed last night what took place at the Astor House, and I was at the Collector's house till a late hour, and I know it is not to be settled to-day. They have been playing double with you." Bliss added: "Somebody—I will not tell you who—has been carrying water on both shoulders. I think I won't go down with you." Bliss then left the office, and Judge Davis then repaired to the Custom-House. He went into a room in the Naval Office, and found the Collector, Surveyor, Naval Officer, and Jayne together. Jayne said he wished to ask Judge Davis about the decisions made.

CONSTRUING THE STATUTES OF FORFEITURES.

Judge Davis said: "I'm ready to give advice, but I wish it to be understood, before doing so, that I will have no fees, and no part of the fees, in this case. The fees, if any, are to go to my successor, whether the case is settled to-day or hereafter." He then answered the questions asked, and said that case, in his opinion, was one which no jury would ever give a verdict, unless by special direction of the Court, and if they looked to their own interest they had better accept a compromise. Judge Davis said that Bliss, on that morning (Dec. 30), had

PRIVATELY TAKEN THE OATH OF OFFICE,

which fact was wholly unknown to him. The custom had been for the retiring Attorney to appear in Court, to present the commission of his successor, and to move that he be sworn in. A few days after Judge Davis retired from the office of District-Attorney, Dodge called at his house to have some conversation about the case. Judge Davis could not say anything as counsel or Attorney, but he would say to him, as he would to his own brother, that they ought to contest the case, and fight it out to the end. Judge Davis proceeded making suggestions as to changes in the law, and as to the proper mode of ascertaining the actual intention to defraud, to be determined by a jury, and where actual fraud was found by the jury the Secretary of the Treasury should have no power of revision.

ANOTHER INDICTMENT.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Another indictment has been found by the United States Grand Jury in Brooklyn against Sanborn, Hawley, and Van Dorwerken, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Butler has just been detected in a scheme to benefit another of his favorites and strengthen himself or Grant for next Presidential election. He has taken good care of Jayne, Sanborn, and Simmons in ways well-known, and now he is planning to help his little, but notorious protege, John F. Davenport, United States Commissioner, into a profitable and powerful place. The scheme has been detected and exposed, and may be defeated. It affects every large city in the Union, and if successful will subject all naturalized citizens of the country to a system of espionage and plunder not unlike that now endured by merchants and tax-payers at the hands of Jayne and Sanborn.

On Feb. 9 last, Mr. Dawson, a member of Congress from this city, elected by Custom-House influences, introduced a bill to amend

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS

which appears innocent enough until examined. The first obnoxious provision extends the application of the law appointing United States Supervisors of Elections in cities containing 20,000 inhabitants, so as to include every town in the country. Supervisors in country districts will have no pay, but the fees of the Chief Supervisor, under whose direction they act, will be largely increased. The next provision is, that, in every city having 200,000 inhabitants, the Chief Supervisor shall be authorized to attend at $5 a day in all courts that have power to naturalize, and examine and cross-examine all witnesses, and scrutinize all papers and proceedings. This makes the Chief Supervisor

A KIND OF REVIEWING AUTHORITY

over the actions in this respect of all the courts in his district. The Chief Supervisor is to have authority at the expense of the United States to make, for his personal information, copies of all records and papers relating to naturalization which may be found in any court within his district, and be paid for making such copies at the rate of 10 cents per folio. This little job, in the City of New York alone, would be worth to Chief Supervisor Davenport from $250,000 to $500,000 annually.

A LAW UNTO HIMSELF.

Anybody—Judge, Clerk, or officer or a court—concerned in a naturalization proceeding whose conduct is not satisfactory to the Chief Supervisor, shall be, according to this document, deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and punished by fine and imprisonment; and anybody who interferes with him, and what he conceives to be his duty, is guilty of a crime, and shall be punished.

Another section provides that when it shall appear to the satisfaction of any District-Attorney of the United States, in whose district there is a city of 200,000 inhabitants, that any certificates of naturalization have been fraudulently issued, he shall institute proceedings to have them canceled. The bill, if passed, would

THROW THE UNITED STATES TREASURY OPEN

to the favored individuals who might be appointed Supervisors of Elections, and would enable them to take, by authority of law, as much as they choose. It would also make one-half of the voting population of this city liable to have their right to vote called into question, and determined adversely to them at the pleasure of any United States District-Attorney or United States Commissioner.

THE TORNADO.

How the Wind Struck the City of Alton, Ill.—No Lives Lost—Damage about $15,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., March 19.—This city was visited last evening by a tornado, which swept from a little southwest to east over the city, accompanied by heavy thunder and sharp flashes of lightning, heavy rain and hail. The storm was so fierce, and the rain continued until such a late hour, that not until this morning did a great many of our citizens know what amount of damage had been done, as they did not venture out last night. The storm crossed the river just above the city, striking S. W. Farber's large flour-mill, and demolishing the east wall, from the roof to the second-story. Topping Bros.' storage-house was crushed to the ground. One-third of Topping Bros. hardware store roof was blown off; the third-story and roof of the Western Screw-Factory building blown off—loss about $4,000. H. M. Carr's bakery, a two-story brick building, was leveled to the ground and made total wreck. The entire roof was carried over three two-story buildings without touching them, and landed against Capt. Thompson's residence. The City-Hall, Hougian's clothing-store, and several other buildings were seriously damaged, and the destruction of chimneys, fences, trees, &c., can be seen all along the route of the storm. The total loss is about $15,000. The most remarkable fact was that no one was seriously hurt, though there were some wonderful escapes.

THE FARMERS.

What the Wisconsin Grangers Are Doing.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—While the Patrons of Husbandry have been rapidly spreading in this State those communities nearly or entirely foreign have not yet been organized. There are over 15,000 farmers in the State who speak the English language imperfectly or not at all, and numerous applications to the officers of the State Grange have impressed them with the necessity of making provisions for the convenience of these in the organization of Granges with manual and instructions in their own language. The first organization under this new arrangement was made about ten days ago, at Eagle Point, Chippewa County, composed entirely of Germans, and by request deputies have been appointed to work in the heavy German settlements in Manitowoc and Ozaukee Counties, and several such Granges will be put in operation in these during the coming two or three weeks. The first of these, in the latter county, will be started at Thiensville, on Saturday morning.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Mass-Meeting Held at the Methodist Church Block.

Preliminary Arrangements to Form a Woman's Temperance Association.

The Ladies Not Inclined to Be Discouraged at the Mayor's Action.

The Women of Worcester, Mass., Move upon the Saloons.

Iowa Whisky-Venders Plagued by Prosecutions.

The War in Ohio, Indiana, and Other Western States.

IN CHICAGO.

THE UNION MASS-MEETING.

The ladies held another general prayer-meeting in the First Methodist Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, yesterday afternoon. The attendance was not even two-thirds as large as that of the first one, not over 300 being present.

SELECTING OFFICERS.

Mrs. William Wirt called the assemblage to order, and nominated Mrs. A. T. Jutkin for Chairman. She declined the honor, though in favor of the movement, preferring that some one else would preside, but was finally persuaded to assume the responsibility. Mrs. J. W. Dean was appointed Secretary.

OPENING PRAYER.

After the singing of a hymn, the Chairman prayed. She asked God to be with them, as they had come to consider a subject of the magnitude of which they had but little idea. They felt they were in their right place; that God was with them, and that He would help them if they served Him with their might. She prayed God to help the women to look to Him in such a manner that He would be on their side. They should pray for wisdom, that He would lead them to do right in everything, and in the true way to suppress the terrible evil that had been spreading over the land so many years. She asked that the women might have the moral courage to stand in their places, though they might be unpleasant ones, and the ladies called to very unpleasant duties. If all excused themselves, who was to do God's will?

A NOVELTY.

The Chairman said she had been unexpectedly called to preside, and felt somewhat embarrassed. It was something before unheard of in the nineteenth century for women to organize and control a temperance society. She understood the movement to be purely a religious one. They depended upon God, and not upon political intrigue, or anything aside from what He approved. She understood, too, that it cost $1,340,000 a year to sustain the evil. Think of that! Every year $1,340,000 was spent to make drunkards; to make people lose their good sense and become brainless fools; to make them cruel to their families and neglectful. Suppose that large sum was to be expended for culture and education, blessing our country instead of cursing it! The ladies should think of that also.

TIME FOR WORK.

She believed it to be high time that they defined their position,—that they organized in the name of the Heavenly Father to work and to battle for the Lord in the cause. They might be sneered at by a great many, and it might be said prayers would not aid them, but she appealed to every heart that believed in God,—and every one would bear her out in saying that they could do nothing without Him. It was only through prayer that they could hold communication with Jehovah. They must appeal to Him to help them in this emergency, and if they were faithful He would do so. It was very important that the ladies not only organize, but that there be

A PROVISIONAL CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

that every church in the city might be reached. There should be some capable woman or women to lead in the movement. She did not mean in a movement to knock in the heads of beer-barrels or whisky-kegs, or in a movement of force, but in one of love and kindness,—a movement that would call down the blessing of God to suppress the great evil. She called upon every lady who had understanding, and could think and know what she was doing, not to shrink and put upon some one else her own duty. Every one of them owed a duty to her country. If the time had come to put down the evil, they could do more than ever had been done; and they must think of what was depending upon them.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

Mrs. H. A. Hawhe moved that a committee of five be appointed to suggest a plan of organization.

The motion was agreed to, and a request being made that the temperance societies be recognized, the Committee was increased considerably, and consisted of the following: Miss Dryer, Leavitt Street Presbyterian; Mrs. G. C. Cook, Wabash Avenue Methodist Church; Mrs. C. E. Felton, Grace M. E. Church; Mrs. H. E. Underwood, Third Unitarian; Mrs. George Dorr, Western Avenue Methodist; Mrs. Larmon, Quinn Chapel; Mrs. Wirt, Centenary M. E. Church; Mrs. Charles Tucker, Oakland Congregational Church; Mrs. May Brown, Fifth Presbyterian; Mrs. H. J. Thomson, First Methodist; Mrs. O. H. Ranney, First Presbyterian; Mrs. Dr. Fitch, First Congregational; Mrs. R. J. Cummings, First Congregational; Mrs. A. H. Merrill, Reunion Presbyterian; Miss Van Osdale, North Star Baptist; Mrs. W. H. Lithgow, First Baptist; Mrs. Dr. Blackall, Second Baptist; Mrs. Isabella Jones, Friends' Society; Mrs. Hawhe, Trinity Methodist.

CAPT. BUCKLEY AND DR. EDWARDS.

Mrs. Dr. Blackall offered the following:

WHEREAS, The morning papers of to-day contain several statements and a resolution in behalf of the ladies who were present at the Council-Chamber on Monday evening last which seem to conflict, it is hereby

Resolved, That, while the statements of Dr. Edwards are so well substantiated that there can be no doubt of their correctness, it is equally true that Capt. Buckley and the very small force under his command seemed courteous to the ladies, and appeared willing to do their best to protect them in their exit from the Council-Chamber and in its immediate vicinity, for which the thanks of the Committee were rendered, though we consider no suitable provision was made for our protection from the mob.

DOWN ON REHM.

Mr. Paxton said the gentlemen were as much interested in the movement as the ladies, and desired to say a few words. There was not a man in Chicago who did not feel in his heart that the Superintendent of Police had shamefully neglected his duty with regard to protecting the ladies Monday night. [Applause.] He felt indignant at the treatment they received, and did not know but that it was the best thing that could have happened, as it led the men of the city to feel and know that it was time that not only the ladies of Chicago, but every man that has a spark of manliness about him, should rise up in his might and see to it that this city was no longer ruled and governed by the miserable mob that assembled at the Council Chamber Monday night. He was there, and when the police were sent for the officers behaved courteously to the ladies; the miserable crowd that moved in front of them was driven back.

After the ladies were insulted by

THAT MISERABLE CREATURE HILDRETH,

who called himself an Alderman; and when they left the hall, the dirty, miserable wretches that were on the outside not only insulted the ladies, but he saw one of the mob put his foot forward to trip up a lady. He said, "Shame on the police and the authorities! The people should rise up and put out the party in control, and elect decent officials." [Applause.]

MRS. STONE

reads her view. She had expressed her opinion that they would be treated properly, but she was mistaken. After the Committee crossed the threshold of Mr. Rehm's office a runner darted into his presence, and whispered a word in his ear. It might have been that the Philistines were upon them; but what was said was evidently expected, as the Superintendent's face assumed that stolid expression so characteristic of his race when their mind was fully made up. He denied his authority to reserve seats in the Council Chamber, which might have been true, but when he stated his lack of knowledge he expressed one or two things—his consummate ignorance of the subjects one in his position ought to be familiar with, or else a falsehood. He furthermore denied his right to detail a squad of men to protect the ladies in what they considered the discharge of their Christian duty, when he would not have dared to deny to the most abject wretch in Chicago the right to personal escort when appealed to for protection. In fact, he denied any power whatever over the police, when the ladies represented to him their fears of the rabble, and their ardent desire that they might be protected in the discharge of their sacred right of petitioning the Council. All felt when they left his office that he was foresworn, and she believed it to be the object to give the ladies enough of the rabble that they might be cowed, or made to back down and cease working in the cause of temperance. She had a resolution, which she would offer at the proper time.

DR. BLACKALL

remarked that no word could sufficiently stigmatize the treatment the ladies received at the hands of the mob. It was true that some efforts were made by the police force to do what duty required. They did not hurt themselves in doing it, but tried as well as they knew how to protect the ladies. It was a simple act of justice to commend them,—Supt. Rehm was included in the resolution,—and thanks were due them for what they did. The resolution created no misapprehension with regard to Dr. Edwards. His statement seemed contrary to the resolution published; but the resolution before the meeting would reconcile both.

DR. THOMAS

had learned from some of the ladies that, in leaving the Council Chamber, they became separated from the general company, and found their way out by another way. The police had intended that they should all go in one direction; but, as some got mixed up in the crowd, the police could not prevent the trouble they had.

NO WHITEWASH.

Mr. Paxton thought if the police had done their duty they would not have allowed the crowd on the stairway to insult the ladies as they came out of the room. There was no use in trying to whitewash the police; they behaved shamefully. They ought to be made to understand this; and no man should stand up and say a word in their behalf. [Applause.]

Dr. Thomas said he did not intend to take anybody's part, or to censure anyone. He was not at the Council meeting, but the ladies had told him that the police had done the best they could. Indiscriminate strokes should not be made, but the facts considered.

The Chairman remarked that some of the policemen protected the ladies and others acted very discourteously. Thanks had been tendered the policemen who protected them, and not to those who stood by and saw them insulted by low, vulgar talk.

DR. EDWARDS

explained his position, repeating the points made against Supt. Rehm and Capt. Buckley in his card, and saying that the epithets offered to the ladies by some of the mob could not be found in the Billingsgate lexicon. The resolution adopted by the ladies puzzled him exceedingly. He had nothing against Buckley, but claimed that he was afraid to do his duty, and did not do it; and he could substantiate every word he had written.

LET THE RESOLUTION GO.

Mr. Felton hoped the ladies would not compromise themselves by passing the resolution. Edwards and Buckley should be allowed to take care of themselves. Public sentiment would judge of the facts before them, and he thought the best thing to do was to withdraw the resolution.

Mrs. Babbitt believed the ladies would do themselves great injustice by passing the resolution under temporary excitement. They did not want to reflect upon Dr. Edwards, and certainly did not mean to commend the police. The protection they got was scarcely worthy the name. They should not act hastily, but take time to consider, and not step backward in their first movement in the cause of temperance. [Applause.]

The resolution was then laid on the table.

DR. M'EWAN,

who wanted to speak before the last motion was put, now got an opportunity, and inquired if the resolution was laid on the table because the ladies did not wish to interfere between Capt. Buckley and Dr. Edwards, and because it did not express fully and perfectly the fact that they had not been protected by the police as they ought to have been?

Dr. Blackall remarked that the passage of the resolution would imply censure upon Dr. Edwards. It was assumed by one morning paper that the resolution adopted by the ladies Wednesday settled the question. By laying this one on the table they voted against Dr. Edwards. [Cries of "No," "No."]

AS PASSIVE AS PUTTY.

Dr. Edwards desired the ladies to know that he was as passive as a pound of putty. The matter belonged to the ladies only; but he would like to have it distinctly understood why the resolution was laid on the table.

Mrs. Stone moved that the card of Dr. Edwards, published in the morning paper be indorsed.

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

Dr. Edwards said whenever the ladies had any kindling-wood to split or water to carry in, to call on him. [Laughter.]

A Lady—I have some wood at home.

The doctor did not hear her, but took his hat and left the room.

The hymn "Nearer, my God, to Thee" was then sung.

MRS. DR. PATTON

could not see the advisability of passing a resolution with reference to a matter of which they knew nothing. The Committee who waited on the Council were alone interested. It was not within the province of the meeting to consider it at all. If the Committee recommended such action, all right. She moved to reconsider the action taken.

A lady said they extended their heart-felt thanks to Dr. Edwards, and not to the policemen. [Laughter.]

The Chair thought there was a misunderstanding about the matter. She hoped the vote on the resolution would not be reconsidered. Mrs. Patton should remember that 100 ladies accompanied the Committee to the Council.

MRS. DR. BLAINE

felt very sorry that so much had been said about the resolution. They had met as Christian women, and if they took up the defects of policemen, how far would they get along on the road leading to the goal they desired to reach? They had been defeated once, but what of it? The Union troops were beaten at Bull Run, and everybody was crestfallen; but they marched again and conquered in the end. Several months, or years, might be required to accomplish anything; but they should stand near to God by prayer, and work in a Christianlike manner. They never could do anything by bickering and showing hard feeling. They came to pray, and, by doing that, God would bless their efforts. [Applause.]

A lady remarked that Christianity taught them to be just to others, and, as the matter under consideration was one which would cause hard feeling, they should dispose of it in such a way as not to be inconsistent.

ENCOURAGEMENT.

A lady felt encouraged at the result of the Council meeting. An Alderman of the Law-and-Order party had been elected Chairman, and there was confusion in the ranks of the adherents of the People's party. The burden of her prayer had been that there might be confusion among them, and God had heard her. There was also a doubt in regard to the vote on the Sunday ordinance, and some talk of reconsidering it; and she felt rejoiced that the meeting Monday night took the turn it did. If the ladies wrangled they would have trouble. They should work for God and His glory, and their aim should be holiness unto the Lord and salvation in the ranks of those they were seeking of save.

THE MAYOR.

A lady led in prayer, asking God to touch the heart of the Mayor, and induce him not to sign the Sunday ordinance, and to touch the stony hearts of the Aldermen, no matter how steeped in iniquity they might be, and save them from damnation; to let the Mayor feel that, if he gave up the favors to be received from those in power, his name would go down to posterity as President Lincoln's would—in the hearts of those he had saved; and to feel that his happiness in eternity depended upon not signing the ordinance.

Another prayer was made, and the hymn beginning, "My faith looks up to Thee," was sung.

THE WORK IN CHICAGO.

The Chair announced that the present meeting was preliminary; there was a great diversity of opinion; no plan of work had been agreed upon; and all were anxious. She hoped that candor, wisdom and judgment would be exercised, and that the ladies would look to God. They could not be governed by plans in Chicago which were successful in small towns. There were suburbs where they could work by prayer and presenting pledges to the liquor-seller. The large cities would be the last to succumb. They did not expect them to yield at first. They were undertaking a work of great magnitude, but did not do it in their own strength, but in the name of one who was mighty; and she hoped that their prayers would be brief and to the point. There was no necessity for going all over the world; but they should pray for the eradication of the evil, and present their petition in such manner and form and loud enough for everybody to hear and understand. She wished all the ladies to take an active part in the work. If they did, they did not know what a blessing would come down upon them. If they could do anything to relieve the present generation of the evil, they would do a mighty work. She believed they could do something if all would do their best. They should not leave the work for the future, but march on to Richmond at once.

[The Chairman's demand for short prayers was provoked by a lady who prayed for nearly half an hour, dragging in fashion, Noah, Daniel, Jericho, Jerusalem, and everything and everybody else she could think of.]

CAUSE THEM TO SEE.

A lady prayed that God would set to work in the cause such ladies as did not fear to face difficulty—those who had seen and felt the evil. She called upon the Lord to let the Mayor and Aldermen see the hand-writing on the wall, that they might stop the traffic in liquor. "Cause them to see the errors of their way and make them repent." The ladies expected defeat after defeat, and rebuff after rebuff; but they would stand up to the cannon's mouth and fight valiantly for their sisters in trouble and helpless children.

THE PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Organization returned at this moment, and Miss Dryer, the Chairman, submitted the following report:

The Committee recommend a permanent organization for this temperance work, to be known as the "Women's Temperance Organization of Chicago," and that this organization consist of nineteen women; and that its responsible officers shall be a President, and two Vice-Presidents, and Secretary, and fifteen other managers—five from each Division of the city—to whom shall be intrusted the general plans of the work, and the devising of ways and means to carry it on, the President to preside at the meetings, and the Secretary to keep its records; and that these five representatives from each Division of the city shall constitute each a committee for that side of the city which they represent, and shall plan the work for that side in accordance with the general plans of the Central Committee, and shall have power to add to their number, by a majority vote, such number of persons as are helpful to the work.

The Committee also recommend that any woman shall be a member of the organization who will pledge herself to the following:

"We, the undersigned women of Chicago, severally pledge ourselves in integrity and honor before God to abstain from the use and traffic in all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that we will not in any way offer the same to others to be so used; and we further solemnly covenant before God henceforth to work and pray for the suppression of intemperance as a sin against God and man, and that in this work we will use such means and forward such measures as God shall direct through the Holy Spirit, in answer to prayer."

[Many ladies left the room during the long prayers, and not more than 100, probably 125, remained and heard the report read.]

MINCE PIE.

Mrs. H. J. White hoped the word "beverage" would be stricken out. A great deal of wine was used in making pies. She did not believe in it, as the liquor in mince pie affected her head. She had fought whisky all her life, hating and despising it; and she never drank even sweet cider.

TOBACCO.

Mrs. C. N. Holden said the plan reported resembled the temperance platform somewhat; and she thought it ought to take in all drugs which were used as stimulants—that they be discarded—as the ladies must take high ground and cover everything which was injurious to the body and soul—tobacco included. She did not like the word "beverage," and though it should be stricken out.

Miss Dryer defended the report. There seemed to be some misapprehension of the word "beverage." The pledge was to be circulated freely, and was that the women should not voluntarily use intoxicating liquors.

An amendment that a Corresponding Secretary be added to the officers was accepted, and the report, as amended, was adopted and the Committee discharged.

COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS.

On motion, Mrs. Jutkin, Mrs. Blackall, Mrs. Busby, Mrs. Arthur Mitchell, and Miss Dryer were appointed a committee to nominate officers and managers.

After some discussion it was decided to hold another meeting at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, when the committee will report, and the work of the Association be more definitely marked out.

The meeting then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CO-OPERATIVE TEMPERANCE.

A meeting of parties interested in the organization of the Co-operative Temperance Association was held yesterday evening, at No. 170 East Adams street. The attendance was quite small. Mr. M. C. Kelly occupied the chair, and read and explained the constitution to those who had not previously been present. Several new members signed their names, and the membership was increased to a total of twenty-five. The proceedings were in the nature of an informal talk, and there was a general expression in favor of holding a mass-meeting soon, with a view to explaining the objects of the Association, and swelling the membership to the 500 requisite before a co-operative store can be established. It was voted to appoint a committee to arrange for a mass-meeting, to be held within three weeks, and also for two or three preliminary meetings. No other business of public interest was transacted, and the Association adjourned until Thursday evening, at the same place.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

A meeting of the ladies of the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church was held Wednesday evening, at which time a Home Society was formed to labor in the temperance cause. The Society will hold its first session this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the church, for consultation and prayer. All the ladies of the South Side interested in the work are invited to attend.

THE ORDINANCE.

As is stated elsewhere, Mayor Colvin signed the Sunday liquor ordinance yesterday morning, a few hours before the time when prayers were offered that he would not do it. It was sent to the Clerk for publication, and will go into effect by Sunday week.

ELSEWHERE.

IOWA.

AT CEDAR RAPIDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., March 19.—The temperance question is absorbing much interest here at present. The ladies had a meeting this afternoon, and a crusade is liable to break out soon.

AT M'GREGOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., March 19.—Mrs. T. D. Albertson, of Bassett, Ia., has commenced suits against the saloon-keepers of Bassett, Ionia, and Chickasaw for $5,000 damages for selling her husband liquor, which led to his embezzling funds belonging to Bassett, Hunting & Co., of this city. Albertson's wife is completely broken down under the reverses that have overtaken her husband. The family are destitute.

AT DAVENPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., March 19.—In the Circuit Court of this county, Judge Ellis has rendered a decision in a case where a liquor-dealer of this city refused payment for liquor bought of a firm in Louisville, and who took refuge under the Liquor law, finding for the Louisville firm on the ground that, inasmuch as the contract for the liquor was made in another State, the Liquor laws of Iowa would be of no effect. This establishes a precedent that liquor-debts may be collected even against the provision of the Iowa law by outside dealers.

AT MAQUOKETA.

Yesterday was a day of excitement in Maquoketa. One hundred and fifty ladies assembled at a designated place, and marched in procession to the Court-House, where Judge Brannan was presiding over the District Court. They entered the court-room, and their President presented a paper to the Judge, which gave a statement concerning the iniquities of the liquor-traffic. In the city on Tuesday several parties who had been indicted under the Liquor law pleaded guilty, and, on the statement being made that they had resolved to quit the business, were fined $25 each with costs. Yesterday a saloon-keeper who had pleaded guilty to the charge of selling liquor to a minor was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 with costs. The saloon men of the place are greatly excited, the more because the Grand Jury is in session, and several cases of violation of the Liquor law are being investigated by that body. Probably there are more saloons in Maquoketa than in any other place of its size in the State.

INDIANA.

AT FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 19.—Another ladies' temperance mass-meeting was held this afternoon. The attendance was large, filling the Berry Street Methodist Church to repletion. Forms of pledges for voters and property-owners were adopted and a committee appointed to circulate the same; also to raise funds to back up prosecutions against liquor-sellers, to be begun shortly. The clause in the voters' pledge committing the signers to vote against any intemperate man for office was stricken out, as it was thought best not to carry the matter into politics. Another union temperance meeting will be held next Sunday at the Baptist Church.

AT WABASH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WABASH, Ind., March 19.—The temperance movement is progressing in Wabash finely. The ladies organized a league a few days ago, which has been busy the past week examining signatures to applications for license, and circulating pledges for property-owners and voters, and also total abstinence pledges. The committee appointed to examine license applications filed with the County Commissioners show many cases of fraud and forgery. A leading lawyer has volunteered his services free of charge to prosecution all violations of the Baxter bill.

AT BLUFFTON.

BLUFFTON, Ind., March 19.—The temperance excitement is increasing, if possible. The warning of the saloon-keepers to the ladies, telegraphed THE TRIBUNE, had no effect to-day. Two old ladies went to the saloon of Alexander & Gillcom, where they had been accustomed to hold meetings, when the proprietors used force to prevent them, and compelled them to leave. The City Marshal this morning notified the owner of the only drug-store which sells liquor that if he desired to continue he must pay $200, the usual liquor license, into the City Treasury. This settled him, and he will probably drop the saloon branch of his business. The ladies are still hopeful, and confident of exterminating the last remaining saloon.

WARSAW.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WARSAW, Ind., March 18.—The temperance women of this city are vigilant. They keep watch over the saloon of one Lathrop (the only one now doing business openly) from 6 o'clock a. m. until 9 p. m., at which time he is compelled to close by law. Although the ladies make it warm for him, yet the stony heart of said Lathrop shows no signs of melting. The crusaders say that they shall conquer, if it takes them all summer. Two habitual tipplers have signed the pledge.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 19.—The Christian Woman's Union, at a meeting to-day, adopted a resolution expressing the strongest sympathy for the ladies engaged in the temperance movement in Chicago. There appears to be no diminution of interest in the crusade here. Ward mass-meetings are held nightly, and largely attended. The Mayor has instructed the police to enforce the law. Several saloon-keepers were arrested to-day for keeping open after 9 o'clock at night.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AT DANVILLE.

DANVILLE, Ill., March 19.—Notwithstanding the raw and disagreeable state of the weather, the lady crusaders started out this morning in force, making their first call on the saloon of Michael Hart, but his bartender observed their approach, and closed and locked the door. They, seeing his intentions, attempted to gain the door before he could close it, but he was too quick for them, so they were compelled to carry on their religious devotions on the sidewalk in front of the saloon. A number of prayers were made, and several hymns sung, but the bartender would have no conversation with them, or admit them into the saloon. The other saloon-keepers say, had the proprietor been in the city, the ladies would have been invited to enter. From Hart's they entered the saloon of Paddy Mitchell, where seats were furnished, and permission granted to carry on their devotions. From this saloon they proceeded to the places of Frank Kavenangh and Frank Brady, but found them, as yesterday, closed. The proprietors were discovered in a meat store a few doors distant, and the ladies laid siege to them there. At this place, for the first time, the bystanders failed to arest the ladies with that respect which has been shown thus far.

This afternoon the ladies revisited the wholesale and retail liquor store of P. Carey, who on their first visit promised to discontinue the retailing trade, and spent most of the afternoon pleading and praying with him, trying to induce him to discontinue his wholesale business, but without effect. From Carey's they went to John Long's establishment. He is the only American-born saloon-keeper in the place who admitted them. To-day, following the example of Johnson yesterday, he immediately locked the door and excluded the crowd. His American heart remained as obdurate against all prayers and exhortations as have the foreign hearts of his contemporaries. After an hour's visit, evening coming on, the ladies dispersed to their homes.

AT BLOOMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 19.—It is generally believed here that a raid will be made by the women of the Temperance League on the City Council to-morrow evening, hoping to prevail on that body to revoke the present saloon licenses, and refuse to issue new ones. It is not likely that the Council will comply.

AT CHENOA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHENOA, Ill., March 19.—The temperance movement goes on here, and grows apace. Nightly prayer-meetings are held, and are largely attended. Yesterday a committee of four ladies visited the saloons and urged the proprietors to attend the prayer-meetings, and bring their families and friends. A petition is being circulated by the ladies urging the City Council to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks, and to revoke the licenses already issued.

OHIO.

AT ARCANUM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAYTON, O., March 19.—While the temperance women were praying in front of Tom Cavin's saloon, in the town of Arcanum, Darke County, between 9 and 10 o'clock last night, two men, named Joe Creighton and Milo Perkins, engaged in an altercation, in which the former received a mortal wound from a knife. The latter had his right eye knocked out with a stone. The fuss originated in a difference of opinion in regard to the women's movement. The affray created a great excitement in the town.

AT VAN WERT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VAN WERT, O., March 19.—The ladies' movement has been progressing here some time, but has accomplished little. The saloon-keepers, however, have agreed to hereafter obey the law strictly, which is one step gained. The rum-sellers have formed a counter-organization, all members pledging not to stop business on any account, but stick by each other through thick and thin. Any member, however, who violates the law will be at once dropped from the society.

WISCONSIN.

AT FOND DU LAC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., March 19.—An immense and most impressive temperance demonstration was witnessed in this city to-day, all the Catholic total abstinence societies joining in the ceremonies. The procession was the largest and most imposing ever seen in Fond du Lac. The Catholics are thoroughly aroused in favor of temperance. The exercises closed with a large meeting at Armory Hall, which was addressed by Father Willard McKenna, J. A. Waterous, and others. On Sunday next every Protestant minister will preach on temperance.

MICHIGAN.

AT ANN ARBOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 19.—The first temperance meeting of any importance was held to-day. The men formed a union temperance society to include men, women, and children; also, a political party, to nominate a temperance ticket for the municipal election, to be held next month. This meeting, which consists of men only, was not very harmonious. The ladies also held a separate meeting, and formed a temperance society. A canvass of the city is to be made, to see who will support the cause. A general mass meeting is to be held next Wednesday, and something more decisive will then probably be determined upon. Visiting the saloons is discussed, but it is not likely that anything of this nature will be undertaken.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Delegates representing fourteen police districts of the Protective Associations of the lager-beer dealers have organized a Central Association, and are considering a bill to amend the present Excise law. Its chief features are: That retailers of beer shall be allowed to sell on Sundays; saloons to be closed from 1 o'clock in the afternoon until 5 o'clock in the evening; a uniform license fee to be enacted, and the same law to be applicable all over the State.

Last evening a temperance demonstration took place in the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, when the Rev. Dr. Fulton spoke on "Prayer the Hope of Temperance Reform." This evening a great meeting will be held in Plymouth Church.

The Hon. Rufus F. Andrews, the new apostle of total abstinence, said in a speech in this city, last evening, that he was proud of Ohio, his native State, which had become the cradle of the great temperance movement, even as Independence Hall was the cradle of liberty.

PENNSYLVANIA.

AT PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 19.—The interest in the temperance movement is on the increase in this city, as was evidenced by the large meeting which was held in the First Cumberland

(See Fifth Page.)

SPRINGFIELD.

Attempt of the Legislature to End Its Session Decently.

Features of an Iron-Clad Bill Concerning State Contracts.

Collusion Made More Dangerous and Difficult.

Final Passage of the Criminal Code in Both Houses.

Probability that Adjournment Will Be Taken Next Week.

STATE CONTRACTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CONTRACT COMMISSIONERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 19.—The House considered the Senate bill relating to State contracts, and amended it so that the Commissioners shall consist of the Secretary of State, the Auditor, Treasurer, and Attorney-General. All supplies shall be advertised for, and let to the lowest bidders. Persons bribing bidders not to bid shall be sent to the Penitentiary for not less than three years.

THE PRINTING

is divided into six classes—first, bills and resolutions; second, reports in book-form; third, legislative journals; fourth, reports of the Executive Department; fifth, election registers; sixth, all other printing. The printing shall be done within the State,—the first, second, and sixth classes at the State Capital. The bids shall be for 1,000 ems of composition in the different branches of work. Maximum prices are fixed at about the old rates. The style of work is specified. There shall be a practical printer expert to prepare specifications, have charge of the work, and draw $6 a day. A copy of each document printed shall be kept by the expert. The Secretary of State shall order all printing, and supply the paper therefor.

CONSTRUCTIVE COMPOSITION

is attempted to be avoided by printing certain numbers of each document and laying aside 1,500 copies of each, to be bound in the volume of reports. There are to be published 8,000 Governor's message, 3,000 reports of the Secretary of State, 3,000 Auditor's reports, 3,000 insurance reports, 2,000 Treasurer's reports, 6,000 of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 2,000 of the Adjutant-General's, 10,000 of the State Agricultural Board, 6,000 of the Industrial University, 4,000 of the Board of Charities, 5,000 of the Railroad Commissioners, 3,500 of all other reports, 8,000 volumes of the public laws passed at each session.

No report shall contain more than 300 pages, unless authorized by the Contract Commissioners. The expert is to continue orders for printing, and as much as possible prevent constructive composition.

THE BINDING

is divided into five classes, and maximum rates are fixed. The State shall, as far as possible, buy printing-paper from the lowest bidder, and in cases where the paper is supplied by the Printer he shall not charge more that 5 per cent above the current market rates in Chicago. Provision is made for advertising for bids, and all bids must be accompanied by bonds, to be deposited at the same time.

The bill will be ordered to third reading to-morrow.

REVISING THE STATUTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CRIMINAL CODE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 19.—The House receded from the amendment to the Criminal Code prohibiting the imprisonment of boys 16 years old in the Penitentiary for burglary, robbery, and arson; and the Senate concurred in the House amendment punishing junk-dealers for buying marked railroad iron. There is no doubt about the bill being signed; and, now that it has passed, there will be no hurrying to get home.

LEGAL FENCES.

Burke opposed the passage of the House bill making 4½ feet the legal height for fences. He had measured his own fences; they were none of them that high; and therefore the bill was wrong. It passed, however,—34 to 1.

PUBLISHING THE STATUTES.

Hurd and Gross had a lively little mill on the Senate floor this afternoon. Hampton had the rules suspended to take up the bill introduced by him for publishing the statutes.

Casey moved to amend so that editing, annotating, and published and all should not exceed $2 per volume. Lost. Casey denounced the proposition to pay Hurd $2,000 for editing as an infamous outrage.

The engagement became general. Hampton, Waite, Sanford, and Steele backing up Hurd, while Lee, Hinchcliffe, and Strong did their best for Gross. The battle will be renewed at 10 a. m. to-morrow.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS

The revision bill to revise the law in relation to domestic animals running at large was objected to by Steele, Voris, and Hampton, because it would not allow the cow of a poor man to get its living in the highways. Farmers Whiting and Burke favored the bill, which of course killed it. It got only 19 votes. The vote was reconsidered, and the bill sent to the Revision Committee, for suitable amendments.

BILLS PASSED IN THE SENATE.

The Senate passed the revision bill relating to husband and wife, and the bill to provide for trial of rights in certain cases before the County Court.

RELATING TO INJURIES.

The revision bill relating to injuries was returned from the Judiciary with the recommendation that the section making the employer liable to damages for injuries done by one employe to another, should be stricken out.

BILLS SIGNED.

The Governor has approved and signed bills authorizing Courts of Record in certain cases to order lands to be subdivided and platted; to revise the law relating to limited partnerships; to revise the law in relation to promissory notes, bonds, due bills, and other instruments in writing.

TOLL-BRIDGES AND ROADS.

The Conference Committee appointed on the Revision bills, relating to "Toll-bridges" and "Toll-roads," reported in favor of the Senate concurring in the House amendments to their bills, which report was accepted.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS, ETC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 19.—The House passed Halpin's bill amending the Municipal Incorporation act after an elaborate explanation from the author. The bill amends Secs. 6, 7, 9, 24, 26, and 53 of Art. 9, under which Chicago and the principal cities in the State operate in the levy of special assessments for local improvements. The amendment to Sec. 6 provides that when the owner of property to be affected by the improvement is unknown, the Clerk of the court shall cause publication to be made in the same manner as prescribed under the old statutes.

Sec. 7 provides that any defendant or party in interest may demand separate juries to be impanneled as to the compensation or damages to be paid to such defendants or parties in interest.

Sec. 9 provides that the jury may return their verdict as to the compensation or damage to be paid for the property and for the entire interests therein, where the owners are unknown.

Sec. 24 provides that it shall not be necessary for the Commissioners to examine the locality, except where the ordinance provides for the opening, widening, or improvement of streets and alleys.

Sec. 53 gives the court power at any time, on the filing of a supplemental petition, to appoint three Commissioners to make such assessment, and to ascertain, as near as may be, the costs incurred to the time of such appointment, and the probable costs of the proceeding, including therein the estimated costs of making and collecting such assessment; and shall direct such costs to be included by such Commissioners in making such assessment.

The bill passed with the emergency clause.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

The House passed the Armstrong bill amending the Eminent-Domain law so that cases of damages should be tried before a regular jury in term time; that in vacation only 18 instead of 64 jurors need be drawn, and that a party whose name or property is not included in the first petition may at any time file his petition and have his damage assessed the same as by petition of adverse party. The costs are to be paid by parties getting the lands, unless otherwise provided by law.

GAS.

The Senate passed the bill, of which Kehoe is the parent, providing that the Common Council of any incorporated city in this State having over 200,000 inhabitants shall have power to pass all such ordinances as they may deem expedient for the protection of the citizens of said city, regulating the quality of the gas furnished to said citizens by any gas company or companies doing business in said city, and the maximum price which said company or companies may charge therefor.

THE REVENUE LAW.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

STATE REVENUE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 19.—Mr. Starne introduced the following resolution in the Senate, which laid over under the rules:

Resolved, By the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, that there shall be submitted to the voters of this State at the next general election, a proposition to amend Sec. 1 of the Constitution of this State, entitled Revenue, as follows:

"The General Assembly shall have power to tax peddlers, auctioneers, brokers, bankers, merchants, commission-merchants, jugglers, inn-keepers, liquor-dealers, toll-bridges, ferries, insurance, telegraph, and express-interests or business, vendors of patents, persons on their annual incomes, and persons or corporations owning or using franchises and privileges in such manner as it shall, from time to time direct by general law, uniform as to the class on which it operates.

"And the General Assembly shall also have power to provide such further revenue as may be needful by levying a tax by valuation, so that every person and corporation shall pay a tax in proportion to the value of his, her or its property, such value to be ascertained by some person or persons to be elected or appointed in such manner as the General Assembly shall direct, and not otherwise."

Starne tried a vote on suspending the rules to consider the resolution, but the requisite two-thirds was not obtained, and it was ordered printed.

AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.

The Senate passed the bill to amend the Revenue law, prescribing the mode whereby the Auditor shall proceed against delinquent Collectors to compel settlement.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DEMANDING SATISFACTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 19.—The Senate Chamber is permeated and absorbed by a sense of excitement more absorbing than the perfumed precincts of Bridgeport, and more exciting than the tramp of the feminine crusaders. This excitement finds basis in a rumor that Youngblood and Voris have exchanged courtesies, and will fight it out if it takes all summer. Youngblood is said to be the challenging party, and the effect of the note has toned down the Voris. The number of speeches made by the latter gentleman has been much reduced, and his legs and arms are under much better control. Youngblood looks calm and determined, and the result may be awaited with great expectations. The seconds, weapons, and grounds have not yet been chosen, but will be before either gentleman's blood is up to fever heat.

ADJOURNMENT.

This Legislature will probably adjourn sine die one week from Saturday.

STEALING BILLS.

"Where's Thompson?" was the inquiry in the Senate this morning. Yesterday his Hyde Park Special Assessment Water-Works bill was signed, so he packed up his duds and silently stole away by the midnight train. Perhaps he might have been spared—a few tears would have moistened the seat of the chair which he left vacant, and he would have vanished from the recollection of his brother Senators—had he not taken with him the bills pending before the Municipal Committee, of which he was acting Chairman. Among them was the Bob Clarke Lake View Square-Mile Annexation bill, in which Mr. Waite's constituents are interested. Mr. Waite got down from the North Side this morning, and began to ask for that bill. He now wanders round in a disconsolate mood muttering Thompson—Congress—Congress—Thompson. It was unfair in Thompson to take away bills which are not his property. Peltzer, in the House, is telegraphing all over Chicago on behalf of his Lake View friends.

POLICE MAGISTRATES.

The House passed the bill allowing but one Police Magistrate in cities outside Chicago.

THE REGISTRY REPEAL BILL.

The Senate reconsidered Casey's amendment to the Registry Repeal bill, providing for registry every four years only, and the bill, which allows registry every two years, was ordered to a third reading—22 to 8.

SUFFERING IN IOWA.

Proceedings of a Meeting in Clay County.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SPENCER, Ia., March 14, 1874.

At a meeting of the citizens of Clay County, Ia., held in the Court-House hall, in Spencer, Ia., March 12, 1874, for the purpose of taking active measures to secure seed-grain for those unable to obtain the same, C. W. Wells presided, and Dolph Edwards acted as Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, By investigation of the condition of the people of Clay County, Ia., the fact is developed that the people for 1874 want for seed 11,303 bushels of wheat, 7,901 bushels of oats, 555 bushels of barley, 81¼ bushels of corn for seed, and 7,272 bushels of corn for feed; and

WHEREAS, The paltry sum of $50,000 donated by the State of Iowa for the purchase of seed-grain for all Northwest Iowa will not near supply our wants in the line of seed; and

WHEREAS, We will need many supplies of food and clothing before our condition can be alleviated by another crop; and

WHEREAS, We cannot supply these our wants by our own exertions; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby ask the generous of other localities to give us a fair share of their liberal donations; thanking them for what we have already received. And be it further

Resolved, That we hereby denounce all private and published opposition against any effort that may have been made, and may yet be made, for the procuring of aid for us.

Resolved, That William H. Hunter and Dr. C. McAllister are hereby appointed to solicit seed-grain and aid for us; and that full faith and credit be placed in them.

M. E. Griffin was chosen to confer with the Committee appointed by the Governor to distribute the $50,000 donated by the State. James Goodwin and Samuel Gonser were chosen to call upon the Board of Supervisors, to ask that warrants be issued to defray the expenses of the Soliciting Committee.

The President of the County Council of Patrons of Husbandry, the Board of Supervisors, and the pastors of the several churches were requested to give their sanction and approval to the proceedings of this meeting. Sub-Directors were appointed to ascertain the amount of seed needed in the respective sub-districts, and report the same to the President of the Board as early as possible. The proceedings of the meeting were ordered published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and other papers.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS, March 17, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A year ago to-day corn sold for 19 cents per bushel in Central Illinois. For two years immense crops had been produced, until corn was hardly worth gathering. Some people told us that the cause of this great depression in its value was from the "railroad-steals;" others again were sure that the "tariff-steals" were at the bottom of the hill; and last, but not least, a goodly number were satisfied beyond all doubt that the trouble arose from the "bank-steals." This state of affairs continued until it actually seemed as though we should soon be reduced to penury and want. About the last week in September, a frost killed over one-half of the growing crop of corn; and it soon commenced to advance, until it is now worth 150 per cent more than it was then.

Now, the question arises, Would we have received any more for our corn a year ago had we issued $400,000,000 of greenbacks; or, if we were to make a similar issue to-day, would we receive any more for our corn than it is now worth? Is it not the law of supply and demand which has regulated the price of corn, and not a contraction or expansion of currency? I have upon my farm, say, 5,000 bushels of corn, 300 head of cattle, and 600 head of hogs. Now, if I wish to raise $25,000 or $30,000 in currency, all I have to do is to sell my corn, cattle, and hogs, and the currency comes right along without any trouble. What has made the currency? *I have created it* from the resources of my farm. Now, suppose I wished to raise a similar amount of money, and had no corn, cattle, or hogs to sell; what difference would it make to me whether there were $4,000,000 or $400,000,000 in circulation, as I do not have the basis upon which to realize? *Therefore, it seems to me common-sense that, before we have more currency, we must create more wealth.* I do not pretend to know as much about this subject as Oglesby and Logan; but I do know this: that, when I have lots of corn and hogs, I have no trouble about *currency*; but, when I have little of either, I know something about a tight MONEY-MARKET.

THE COURTS.

Wants His Money—J. Y. Scammon Again.

Judgments and New Suits.

MANDAMUS WANTED.

William K. Reed filed a petition in the Circuit Court yesterday for a mandamus against the City Comptroller. Petitioner states that he, about the 19th day of September, 1871, bought of J. L. Perkins a tax-sale certificate of the east 38 9-10 feet of the west 40 4-10 feet of Lot 1, Block 141, School Section Addition, for the sum of $352.19, said lot having been sold for the taxes of 1868. Just prior to the time limited for redemption, the owner of the lot paid into the City Treasury $642.40 to redeem his land. Petitioner's certificate of the tax-sale was destroyed in the great fire, but on the 12th of March, 1874, he presented to the Comptroller an affidavit stating substantially the above facts, offered a bond to indemnify the city, and demanded the $642.40 paid in to redeem from his certificate of sale. The Comptroller refused to pay, and the petitioner therefore asks a mandamus to compel him to do so.

MR. SCAMMON.

Mark Kimball, Assignee of the Mutual Security, filed a petition stating that J. Young Scammon had some property claimed by H. H. Honore, and the latter wished it to be cleared of the lien which covers the property, by reason of a small account of $54,000 owing by the former to the Mutual Security Company. Mr. Kimball is in a quandary whether Honore was aware of Scammon's keeping the property in his name, and so must allow it to be subjected to the lien of judgments against the latter, or whether Scammon is in fact a Trustee, and therefore the land may be conveyed to the real owner. In his perplexity Kimball calls in the aid of the Court. An order was made referring the matter to the Register for proof. It is probable that Mr. Scammon may therefore be called on to give a schedule of his property, real and apparent, and how much of it is held as a Trustee.

THE RIGHTS OF MARSHALS.

A point of considerable interest was raised yesterday before Judge Drummond. It seems that the Marshal had taken possession of the property of a bankrupt named Miller, and also took some goods sold by Miller to a party named Baldwin, on the ground, as alleged in the petition, that the sale was preferential and fraudulent. Baldwin therefore brought suit in the State courts in trespass. An order was made to restrain the suit, and yesterday a motion was made and argued to dissolve the injunction. After hearing the arguments, the case was taken under advisement.

DOWER WANTED.

Margaret McCormick filed a bill asking to have set off to her her dower in Lots 2 and 3 in Church's Subdivision of the S. E. ¼ of Block 97 in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the W. ½ of Sec. 27, 39, 14. The land is at present in the possession of Isaac Marks, to whom complainant's husband sold it, but without her joining in the deed.

ITEMS.

The case of Kribs against Adams, an appeal from the District Court, will be heard by Judge Drummond this morning.

The case of Culbertson against Lyonis still on before Judge Tree.

Mr. Fuller is occupying the attention of Judge Williams in the Cheney case.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

John E. Kendall began a suit against John Gaynor, claiming $3,000.

John A. B. Waldo filed a bill against Charles W. Wetherill, A. H. Perkins, Nellie Perkins, and Jennie Perkins, to foreclose a trust deed for $1,666.66 on the west half of Lot 5, Block 18, of Wolcott's Addition.

E. M. P. Ludlam sued Isaac W. Henderson for $1,000.

John M. Reynolds brought suit for $1,500 against Robert McClelland.

Pratley & Workman began an action against C. C. Davis and H. C. McCleary, claiming $1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

C. & G. Cooper & Co. commenced a suit in replevin against T. M. Bradley, Sheriff, to recover a lot of iron valued at $3,000.

E. T. Thomas began an action for $1,000 against J. Teiner.

THE COUNTY COURT.

James W. Bronson was appointed guardian of Robert M. and Samuel Rigby, minors, under an approved bond of $1,000.

Special assessment rolls Nos. 4, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 25, 26, and 27 of the Town of Lake View were confirmed, except as to the real estate described in the objections filed.

A jury was impanneled to try the question of the lunacy of Christian Peterson, and returned a verdict of insanity.

THE CALL.

JUDGE ROGERS—40, 41, 45 to 67.

JUDGE TREE—964, 1,883, 1,895, 158, and all cases set prior to March 23.

JUDGE FARWELL—1,000 to 1,025.

JUDGE GARY—114 to 137, except 115, 112, 121, 123, and 133.

JUDGE JAMESON—15 to 34, except 18, 21, and 22.

JUDGE BURNS—108 to 129, except 109 and 112.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ROGERS—J. W. Connett v. City of Chicago, $500.

JUDGE TREE—Union Rolling Mills Company v. Joseph G. Coleman, $267.09.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE BURNS—William J. Fleming et al. v. A. O. Anderson, $124.91.—George P. Dodge et al. v. Peter Wyman and William Murphy, $62.50.—Frederick Vilmar v. Jared Gray and William Barlow, $3,545.30.—Same v. Jared Gray, $1,330.90.—Thomas Goodwillie v. Thomas Mackin, $410.94.

The French Census.

Owing to the destructive, though happily short-lived, rule of the Commune in Paris, the publication of the results of the French census of 1872 has been unavoidably postponed, and is only just now finished. It is full of interesting statements, and, according to *La Patrie*, shows the prosperity of France in 1872 to have been pretty nearly equal to that of 1866, when France had reached the highest point of her internal development. In 1866 the total population of France amounted to 38,067,064 inhabitants; in 1872, after the war and the loss of two Provinces, it was 36,102,921. Of this population, 21,865,625 inhabited cities, 13,405,319 lived in the country. The number of houses has been reduced from 7,811,549 in 1866 to 7,704,913 in 1872. Of the 36,102,921 inhabitants, only 13,000,000 could neither read nor write, which, considering the relative proportion of infants and young children to the whole population, is a small average; 3,780,000 could only read; all the rest could both read and write. The Catholic religion claims 35,000,000 of the population, the Reformed Church 580,000, and the Jewish Church 49,000. The 36,102,921 inhabitants are divided into 13,500,000 heads of families, 19,000,000 members of families, and about 2,600,000 servants. Of these, 6,000,000 heads of families practice agriculture, and have 11,000,000 members of families, which allows them to constitute the most prolific class, and employ 1,232,035 servants. The number of clergymen in France amounts to 151,000; of vagabonds, 489,000; of insane, 53,000, of which 25,000 are men and 28,000 are women. France harbors 20,000 male and 15,000 female idiots; 18,000 male and 13,000 female blind persons; and 13,000 male and 10,000 female deaf and dumb.

In the way of domestic animals, France boasts 3,000,000 horses, 299,000 mules, 451,000 asses, 11,000,000 pairs of cattle, 5,000,000 hogs, 25,000,000 sheep, 2,000,000 goats, 2,000,000 turkeys, 8,000,000 geese, 11,000,000 ducks, 115,000,000 chickens, 7,000,000 pigeons, 2,250,743 dogs, and an untold number of cats, making all in all some 150,000,000 of animals, or about four to every inhabitant.

Soup Kitchens in Paris.

It appears that there is much destitution in Paris. A correspondent of the London *Times* remarks that it is sad indeed to those who only view Paris on the Boulevards, which are as gay and bustling as at the best of times, to learn on official authority that an abnormal amount of distress exists in many populous quarters. Madame MacMahon made quite a long speech the other day to the editors of the Paris press, convoked by herself to consider measures of prompt relief. She recommended the extension of the system of soup kitchens, of which there are already forty. These establishments furnish for five centimes a plate of meat and soup, the prime cost of which is twelve and a half centimes. The Duchess of Magenta would have bread given as well for the sou. She has been informed by Sisters of Charity that the poorest shrink from receiving absolutely gratuitous food; but they readily accept the benefit of getting it at a nominal price. At present [illegible] thousand rations are daily distributed on the plan. Madame la Marechale desires to increase the number to thirty-five thousand, and for that purpose it is calculated that a sum of two hundred thousand francs will suffice up to the 1st of May next. She trusts the press will use its influence to get this sum raised immediately.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL IN BROOKLYN.

Last week the Committees of the churches of the Rev. Drs. Storrs and Buddington, of Brooklyn, issued a circular to the congregations of the leading Congregational Churches of the country, inviting them to send each a delegate, in addition to their pastors, to a Council to be held on the 24th of March, for the purpose of considering certain irregularities in Henry Ward Beecher's Church. The questions to be brought before this Council have nothing to do with the pastor of Plymouth Church, but relate to the action of the Church in reference to Mr. Theodore Tilton,—whether the action taken in dropping his name from the rolls was right according to order and usage, and whether the position of entire independence toward other congregations, of Plymouth Church, is rightly to be maintained, while its public congregational relations continue.

Four of the Chicago churches received invitations to send delegates. They were, the Plymouth Church, the New England Church, the Union Park Church, and the First Congregational.

Wednesday night, this subject came up at the meeting of the congregation of Plymouth Church, and it was vehement and almost unanimously voted not to accept the invitation, and to have nothing whatever to do with the matter.

The same matter came up for discussion on the same night in the Union Park Church, and, after some little talk, its consideration was postponed until to-night, in order that a fuller attendance of church-members might be obtained. It is thought likely the invitation will not be accepted.

Dr. Goodwin, pastor of the First Congregational Church, has been out of town for a few days, and his congregation will not take any action until his return. It is thought likely that this church will send delegates.

The New England Church met Wednesday evening, and without any particular hesitation decided to send delegates. They will be the pastor, the Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, and the Hon. C. G. Hammond.

One of the leading Congregational ministers of the city stated yesterday that it looked to him as if all those who were on Mr. Beecher's side, or sympathized with Plymouth Church in this matter, would have nothing to do with the Council, while those opposed to him would send delegates; and that, consequently, it might seem as if Mr. Beecher was in a decided minority, whereas, in reality, it would be just the other way. The Council would not represent the Church throughout the country, or even all the churches invited to participate, but simply a few of them.

TOWN ELECTIONS.

FIXING THE VOTING-PLACES.

The Committee on Town and Town Accounts of the Board of County Commissioners, met yesterday afternoon to consider the question of providing additional polling-places for the ensuing town elections. Various parties interested in the location of polls in the different wards were present, and offered suggestions as to the points best suited to the convenience of voters. It should be borne in mind that, according to the opinion of the County-Attorney, the additional voting-places are merely optional with the voters of the towns, who may vote anywhere in the town. The list, as adopted by the Committee, subject to the changes which may be made to-day at the meeting of the County Board, is as follows:

First Ward—The old Court-House.
Second Ward—Corner of Clark and Van Buren streets.
Third Ward—Corner of State and Twelfth streets.
Fourth Ward—Howland's livery stable, on Twenty-second street, near State.
Fifth Ward—Corner of Twenty-ninth street and South Park avenue.
Sixth Ward—Corner of Archer avenue and Halsted street.
Seventh Ward—Corner of Halsted street and Canalport avenue.
Eighth Ward—Corner of Brown and Maxwell streets.
Ninth Ward—Corner of Blue Island avenue and Taylor street.
Tenth Ward—Police Station, corner of Madison and Union streets.
Eleventh Ward—Corner of Lake and Halsted streets.
Twelfth Ward—Corner of Randolph and Ada streets.
Thirteenth Ward—Corner of Western avenue and Madison street.
Fourteenth Ward—Corner of Indiana and Lincoln streets.
Fifteenth Ward—Corner of Milwaukee avenue and Division street.
Sixteenth Ward—Corner of North avenue and Larrabee street.
Seventeenth Ward—Corner of Sedgwick and Sigel streets.
Eighteenth Ward—Corner of Chicago avenue and Townsend street.
Nineteenth Ward—Turner Hall, on North Clark street.
Twentieth Ward—Nos. 61 and 63 North Dearborn street.

THE SIXTH WARD.

At a meeting of the voters of the Sixth Ward held last night at No. 543 Archer avenue, Mr. John Tierney was chosen permanent Chairman, and Mr. John Bonfield was made Secretary.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting was to select delegates to the convention which would nominate candidates for the offices of Supervisor, Collector, Assessor, and Clerk of the Town of South Chicago. Mr. John Farrell hereupon remarked that he did not wish to make a motion, but he would suggest, as there was not as large a number present as he expected to see, for the reason that a mistake had been made in giving notice where this meeting was to be held, that they make no nomination of delegates, and, when they adjourn, it be to meet again Saturday night at Healey's Hall, on Archer avenue.

Mr. Bonfield, the Secretary, said: "Fellow-citizens, the People's party is dead; it died last Saturday when——"

Mr. Bonfield was here interrupted by loud cries of "Put him out," "No, you don't," "That's so," and groans and hisses.

The Chairman rapped loudly for order, and vociferously cried: "Mr. Bonfield, you are out of order. I will not permit this."

In the midst of all this confusion Mr. William Dempsey moved that the meeting adjourn, to meet again at Healey's Hall, No. 543 Archer avenue, Saturday night, at 8 o'clock.

A vote was taken on Mr. Dempsey's motion to adjourn. The nays were in the ascendancy two to one, but the Chairman declared Mr. Dempsey's motion carried, and the meeting thereupon adjourned till Saturday night, to meet as above.

COL. HARES IN DANGER.

A reminiscence of the McMahon divorce case was among the proceedings in the Superior Court, before Judge Moore, yesterday morning, on the return of the attachment against Thomas A. Hares for contempt of Court in refusing to pay alimony at the suit of his wife, upon the request of whose solicitor

THE LATE MRS. M'MAHON

was sworn in reference to the case. She testified that she had sold to Mr. Hares a span of horses, a carriage, and harness in June, 1873, for $1,055; that Hares kept them until some time in January, 1874, when he sent them to Walworth, Walworth County, Wis., where he left them in the possession of Mr. Ayres, the foster father of Mr. Hares; that she was in Walworth about two weeks ago, and saw the horses and carriage, and saw Hares drive them.

Mrs. McMahon further testified that Hares was at the present time living with her, and had been since December, 1873, or the 1st of January, 1874; that in January she paid him something over $100.

COL. HARES.

Upon his examination Mr. Hares stated that prior to the war, over fifteen years ago, he had borrowed from his foster-father some money; that his foster-father and mother were very old people, and that he had nearly supported them since the war; that they lived in Walworth, and that he had two daughters aged 18 and 19 years, who lived with them; that he had purchased a house and lot in Walworth for his daughters, and in their name, and had paid about $750 on it; that the old people lived in the house and boarded the daughters; that he (Hares) had to board the daughters; that the money he borrowed from his foster-father, Mr. Ayres, was about $900; that the old man was now very poor and had nothing to live on except what the witness furnished, apart from the small salary he was receiving as Deputy-Postmaster at Walworth, a village with about twenty houses in it. To cancel the debt he contracted with Mr. Ayres before the war, he sold him the horses and carriage after the middle of Febuary, 1874, for the sum of $1,000, and that Mr. Ayres, his foster-father, now owns them.

Hares also testified that on the 16th of February last he received from Mr. Honore a note for $325.45, which he afterwards negotiated, and received on it the sum of $325; that he was boarding with Mrs. Barbara Diversy Ross, late Mrs. McMahon, as the valiant Colonel put it; that he had spent all his money but about $60, which he had in his pocket. It also appeared that the decree for alimony and solicitor's fees had been entered before Hares had disposed of his horses and carriage, and before he received the money on the Honore note; that he paid Mrs. Hares, the complainant, the sum of [illegible] out of the proceeds of the note, and that what was left of the $1,000 realized out of the carriage, after paying his foster-father, he had given to his daughters in Wisconsin.

AN INDIGNANT JUDGE.

At the conclusion of the examination, Judge Moore commented with great severity upon the conduct of Hares in removing his property from the State and disposing of it in payment of a pretended debt of fifteen years' standing, after an order had been entered against him for payment of alimony. He had made no effort to pay that debt while he was in able circumstances, and he was now living in the house of a woman with whom he is charged to have committed adulterous practices; he had not answered the bill of complainant, who alleged charges of intimacy between him and Mrs. McMahon, but allowed the same to go by default. Mrs. Hares had fully sustained her bill of evidence. In the face of all this the defendant still continued to keep the company of and live with the woman against whom public charges of adultery were made.

Judge Moore remarked that he could not help feeling indignant at such conduct, but would not permit this feeling to unduly influence his decision. Hares did not relish these comments, and rushed from the court-room precipitately. The Court allowed him until to-day to make up his mind whether he would or would not pay the alimony. In case he should refuse, he will probably go to jail again for contempt of Court.

HOW ALD. LENGACHER VOTED.

The *Staats-Zeitung* and *Union* having singled out Ald. Lengacher as one of the unfaithful who helped to elect Ald. Dixon President of the Council, Mr. Lengacher takes a curious method of setting himself right before his constituents—not before Mr. Hesing, to whom he declares he is not responsible, and owes no explanation. He says the only reason the *Staats-Zeitung* had for its charge was that he voted to elect the President by ballot, believing that to be a better and fairer plan than the viva-voce method. It seems that, among the sentinels posted by Mr. Hesing that night to watch how every Alderman voted, Tom Gough stood guard over Lengacher, occupying the seat by his side just vacated by Ald. Schaffner. Tom was unknown to Lengacher, who found him out afterward, and professes great joy and satisfaction at being able to publish to the world in general, and Mr. Hesing in particular, the following curious affidavit:

State of Illinois, } ss.
Cook County. }

I, Thomas Gough, being duly sworn, on oath do depose and say that I know Ald. Lengacher, and that, on Monday evening, the 16th day of March, 1874, I was present during the Council proceedings on said evening, when the vote for President was taken, and sat in the chair of Ald. Schaffner, and saw the ticket or vote of said Lengacher, which he voted, lying on his desk, before the tellers came around; that the said ticket or vote was for Ald. Cullerton; and that Ald. Lengacher took said vote and put it into the hat as his name was called, and that said ticket or vote was for Ald. Cullerton; that he observed the action of said Lengacher, and knows whereof he speaks, and further saith not. THOMAS GOUGH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of March, 1874. W. H. RICHARDSON, Notary Public.

RAILROAD NEWS.

EASTERN FREIGHT RATES.

The freight rates from the East to Western points have stiffened, and a new schedule is now preparing, which will be ready in a few days. The General Freight Agents of the roads in this city leading to the East held a consultation yesterday, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a higher tariff from here to the East could not be agreed upon, but, owing to diversity of opinions, nothing could be accomplished, and the rates still remain as heretofore.

RATES TO KANSAS.

The General Freight Agents of the roads leading to the West are very anxious to increase their rates to Leavenworth, Kansas City, Atchison, and St. Joseph, but they are debarred from doing so because Mr. James Smith, of the Chicago & Alton, is determined to stick to the low rates as long as the other roads do not pledge themselves to act fairly and withdraw their scalpers. Mr. Smith says that he was compelled, in the first place, to make the reduction, as the St. Louis roads were shipping goods to the above-named places at 15 cents per 100, the Chicago roads charging at the same time 75 cents per 100. At the present rates,—35 cents per 100,—Chicago merchants could compete with those of St. Louis, while before the reduction in rates was made they were compelled to withdraw their drummers and leave the Kansas trade to St. Louis. He further claims that he had always acted in good faith towards the General Freight Agents of the other roads, but was shabbily treated in return. He showed the reporter several bills of lading from a rival road, where cars had been overloaded more than 1,000 pounds, which, at the present low rate of 35 cents, amounts to a rebate of $35 per car. Besides this, other irregularities were in vogue, which had to be corrected before he would be willing to join the others in raising the rates. He also asserted that the Burlington Road had contracted a large amount of freights for the year, before it decided on an increase of the present rates. The interests of the Alton Railroad and merchants of Chicago were mutual, and while the former road had agents in New York which cost them no less than $20,000 per annum, his road was depending entirely on Chicago trade.

LOCAL LETTERS.

THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I do not like to see so respectable a paper as THE TRIBUNE "write me an ass," and then deliberately prove it out of my own mouth. Wherein have I offended you? In your report of Wednesday's proceedings of the County Board, you give a resolution and my remarks thereon, which showed me doubtful of the propriety of the county's building a costly hospital, and then you make me vote against my own resolution, with the explanation that "I wanted a new hospital."

The names Johnson and Harrison are so nearly alike that a typo might easily be misled. I was not the one who voted no. I confess I alluded to the frequent eloquent anonymous letters which have appeared in your columns on the hospital question. But there was no hint that you wrote them. A long acquaintance with Chicago's sprightliest minds, the real estate men, satisfied some of us that those effusions had their origin there.

The old parson's preaching was greatly improved by the feeling of $10 in his pocket. A real-estate man is wonderfully eloquent when a handsome speculation looms up before his vision. Cook County's Treasury is a tempting crib to feed from. But, now that the ice is broken, Mr. Editor, let us reason together for a moment on this hospital question.

The Warden's report showed the expenses of each patient to have been $4.56½ per week in December and $4.28 in February, with everything run on a low-pressure scale, and complaints coming to us frequently about too cheap supplies. If we erect a new and larger hospital, our expenses will be increased for the larger housekeeping,—say at least $10,000 per year. If we purchase a ten-acre block at a cost of $150,000, we will never get up a building to suit the pride of the city for less than $350,000. There is $500,000. Our bonds sell so as to cost the county at least 8 per cent. Interest on outlay, therefore, is $35,000; increased expense, $10,000 (a small estimate); grand total, $45,000.

Now, there are a number of charitable institutions in the city anxious to take charge of our sick at from $4 to $4.50 per week. Forty-five thousand dollars will thus take care of from 200 to 212 patients for fifty-two weeks. These institutions are willing to contract for all of our sick, at prices not greater than our present per capita. So there will be the saving of the care of fully 200 patients for an entire year.

But, says some one, these are religious institutions. They are Episcopalian, Catholic, etc. Does the hand of a woman whose veil shuts out from her vision the world's pleasures, feel less cooling to a fevered brow than that of one who works for $13 per month and found? Is a nurse less capable of ministering to the sufferer here on earth because she has dedicated herself to charity, and believes with implicit faith that each kindly act to the poor helps to bleach the white robes which shall envelop her in eternity? Do the physicians who attend to sick in the County Hospital find their talents dwarfed in the presence of nurses who work for the love of God, or enlarged by contact with those who serve for pay?

Hundreds of poor sick recoil from the thought of a public hospital, and plead with their friends, almost as poor as themselves, to take them to one of the other institutions. And well-to-do people prefer the attentions to be had in these places to such as they can purchase in hotels and boarding-houses. Chicago taxes are already a weakening bleeding of the people's pockets; $3,000,000 will soon be drawn from the pockets of the masses to build a Court-House. The taxes of the rich fall upon every man who rents a house or pays a board-bill. The landlord pays taxes and is forced to add it sooner or later to his rents. The tenant sells his pound of coffee or sugar to the poor, but adds to the cost per pound for his increased rental. Ask our richest landlord what is the effect of our enormous taxes; he will tell you rents must increase or building must cease. Stop building, and who will feed our idle mechanics and laborers? Step over to the Tax Collector, Mr. Editor, and pay your taxes for 1873, and, when you find how they have swollen since last year, tell us if the County Board should erect stately hospitals.

CARTER H. HARRISON.

HONORABLY ACQUITTED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Some time ago there appeared in the columns of the daily papers a statement of the arrest of Mr. S. D. Ludden on the charge of riot, and as no mention was made in your paper of the trial, and as the article somewhat reflected upon the character of Mr. Ludden, at the request of some of his friends I deem it but justice to him to say that the trial was had before me, and as there appeared no evidence whatever against him he was honorably discharged. Mr. Ludden evidently had not been guilty of any disturbance whatever. The facts, as developed by the evidence, were as follows: A writ of replevin had been sued out for the recovery of certain goods belonging to a brother-in-law of Mr. Ludden, and, as Mr. Ludden knew where the property was secreted, he accompanied the officer to the place of secretion, and designated the goods to him, which was the act complained of.

J. CHARLES HAINES, Justice of the Peace.

CHICAGO, March 19, 1874.

SOUTH HALSTED STREET.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Please allow me space enough in your paper to say something concerning the benefits we receive from the Board of Public Works of Chicago.

That portion of Halsted street, from Archer avenue to Thirty-ninth street, is the principal thoroughfare between the packing-houses and the Stock-Yards and the city. This part of Halsted street is in a condition worse than any street in the city, and it cannot be said that the residents have not sent in petition after petition asking its improvement, but so little were they regarded that they found their way to the waste-basket before a week. Our taxes surely are heavy enough, but we must see more improvements from them than we do.

The traffic on this part of the street is considerable, requiring, of course, the use of horses, and the torture which horses undergo should be noticed by the Humane Society; and let them prosecute the parties who are the cause of it,—not the owner or driver of the horses, but the Board of Public Works and the Common Council.

Yesterday I saw a horse attached to a light buggy unable to extricate himself, and what can you expect with heavy teams with which this street is continually thronged? Hoping this communication may result in good to horses in particular, and business in general, I am, yours truly,

HUMANITY.

THE CITY HALL.

The City Collector took in $10,000 for taxes yesterday.

The Collector of the Board of Public Works received $2,617 from water-rents and $204 from miscellaneous sources.

The Board of Public Works yesterday let the contract for repairs and alterations in the Eighth Precinct Station to J. and J. G. Lobstein, for the sum of $1,695.

Mayor Colvin was in his office almost all day yesterday, having somewhat recovered from his indisposition. He stated that he had signed the new Sunday ordinance, and that it had been sent to the City Clerk for publication.

The City Treasurer received from the City Collector yesterday, for taxes, etc., the sum of $7,000, and from the Collector of the Board of Public Works, on account of water rents, $2,300.

The Mayor's room in the City Hall is to be still further beautified, by putting down a handsome Brussels carpet, while the Secretary's office is to have a new oil-cloth. The City Hall will soon be hardly recognizable by the visitors thereof previous to the late alterations and improvements.

The Board of Public Works yesterday changed the office-hours, as suggested by THE TRIBUNE, from 9 to 4 o'clock continuously. The change takes place to-day, and the present hours will be a great convenience to the public, and also to the employes of the Board.

Ald. Hildreth yesterday called upon the Board of Public Works in behalf of one of his constituents,—a Mr. Norris,—to obtain for him the right of sprinkling a certain territory. It has been the custom in the spring to divide the city into districts, and grant the privilege to the different contractors for street-sprinkling. As the award had already been made, Mr. Norris was left out, but the Board thought that, if he wished to buy water from the city, he could do so, and get as many customers as he could. In other words, there will be no monopoly in street-sprinkling this year.

Judge Norton did not visit the City Hall yesterday, owing to family affliction. City Attorney Jamieson was particularly jubilant over his success in the suit brought by Capt. Connett against the city, in which a verdict of $500 was given, against $10,000 claimed. Jamieson says that the city would have settled three years ago for $3,500, and that the former Law Departments had been fighting off the trial of the suit for four years because they were afraid of it.

The Committee on Local Assessments met in the City Clerk's office yesterday. Present—Aldermen Fitzgerald, Hildreth, and Murphy. The time-honored application of Mr. James Hamilton for a rebate of $702.40 on assessments for curbing, filling, etc., on his lot on Michigan street, west of Clark, was taken up. After reading through a quantity of papers, which only seemed to befog the minds of the Committee, the whole matter was referred to the Board of Public Works, with a request to have the record ready Monday afternoon, and the Committee adjourned until that time.

Capt. Buckley states that he saw Mr. J. B. McMullen yesterday afternoon, and that the latter said that he went up to the Captain in the City-Hall and said that it was a pity that the men should treat the ladies so badly; that the Captain replied, yes—that it was a shame; but that it was foolish (or all nonsense, Mr. McMullen was not sure which,) for the women to be there; and that Capt. Buckley was very busy at the time, and might not be able to recollect the conversation. In reply to which Capt. Buckley states that he will not be positive that he did not speak to Mr. McMullen that evening, because he was very long looking after his men, but that he has no recollection of having seen Mr. McMullen that evening. Mr. McMullen stated to Capt. Buckley that he did not tell Dr. Edwards that Buckley had said that the ladies had no business in the City Hall. He had told him that the words were that it was foolish or nonsensical for the ladies to be there. As the matter stands, it seems to be a question of veracity between Mr. McMullen and Dr. Edwards.

The Mayor, Board of Public Works, and Chief Engineer will hold a consultation to-day as to the course to be pursued relative to the Ogden Ditch. That it is a material damage to the Canal is indisputable, and the only question to be determined is whether it can be summarily dammed at the end near the Aux Plaines River, leaving the remainder of the ditch to do its proper work of drainage, or whether it will be necessary to dam it at the lower end, causing a complete overflow of the lands adjoining. The first plan is, of course, to be preferred, but if the property-owners will not be satisfied with that arrangement, perhaps they will like better to have their hay-meadows overflowed and reduced to their former condition of impassable marshes.

The citizens of the southeastern part of the city have long complained that, in case of a fire in that portion of the city, they were without protection, as there is no engine-house in the district. The Council Committee on Fire and Water, feeling that the want is a constantly growing one that should be attended to, and in view of the fact that the end of the present month is the limit of the appropriation for the year, decided to visit some of the proposed localities for an engine-house. Of the Committee there were present Ald. Corcoran, Foley, and Mahr. After looking at several sites, the Committee decided that the most preferable one, as regards price, location, etc., was a lot on Douglas place, between Halsted street and Emerald avenue, 49½ feet front and 135 feet deep. It can be bought for $2,300.

The Council Committee on Streets and Alleys for the South Division went on a tour of inspection yesterday to the southwestern portion of the city. There were present Ald. Schmidts, Foley, and Coey. The proposed opening of Ashland avenue, from Archer avenue to the canal, was first discussed, and the territory examined that the opening would cover. Mulligan street then received the attention of the Committee. It seems that this street is of little or no use to the city, and the South Side Rolling Mills make a proposition to the city that they will build a steel-wire mill on the land occupied by it if the city will close up the street and give them the use of it. The Committee arrived at no conclusion, but took the matter under advisement.

The fact that Madison street bridge is in an unsafe condition, besides being far too narrow to accommodate the great amount of traffic which crosses the river at that point, has been for some time well known to the Board of Public Works, but the enormous cost involved in the purchase of land at either end necessary for a wider and longer bridge—estimated at half a million dollars—has continually operated as a poser to the Board. They discussed the matter at some length yesterday, and concluded that additional width of from fifteen to thirty feet would be required, and increased length of not less than 30 feet at each end. This would necessitate the purchase of some valuable property—among other premises the Oriental Mill—and the Board have found that it would be cheaper to put a tunnel under the river than to construct a suitable bridge. They have reached no conclusion as yet, but will probably procure plans and estimates for both tunnel and bridge.

THE BOARD OF FIRE AND POLICE.

The Board of Fire Commissioners met yesterday afternoon to transact a large amount of business that had been accumulating for some days. Present: Commissioners Sheridan, Klokke, Reno, and Ayres. A communication was received from the Fire-Patrol Committee of the Underwriters' Association, asking the privilege of placing in the City Fire-Alarm office a Gray printing telegraph instrument. The matter was taken under advisement.

Charges were preferred against James Duff, a truckman on Hook-and-Ladder No. 3, for intoxication and disorderly conduct. The case was heard, and, in view of Duff's previous good character, he was let off with a fine of five days' pay and a reprimand. Thomas Maxwell, a member of the same house and charged with the same misdemeanors, was also punished very lightly. He has been in the department for seven years, and this was his first offense. The Board reprimanded him, and imposed a fine of one day's pay.

Charles H. Ripley, engineer of No. 13, was also charged with the same offense as the two others. He was reprimanded and fined three days' pay. William J. Cross and Louis P. Falcy, stoker and fireman of No. 13, and Henry Welch, pipeman of No. 5, were each charged with being absent from duty without permission from their superiors, were found guilty, and were severely reprimanded and admonished not to appear again on the same charge.

The Board then passed an order to foremen of houses to so arrange their men that each one could attend the church of his choice every alternate Sunday. After auditing several bills, and transacting some routine business, the Board adjourned.

CRIMINAL.

CRIMINAL COURT.

George Wagner pleaded guilty of stealing the watch of Mr. E. R. P. Sherley. He was remanded by Judge Booth.

William Langford and Joseph Shalkenberg were tried for burglary, breaking into freight cars of the Chicago & Alton Railroad. Verdict, guilty, and remanded for sentence.

John O'Donnell, tried for the larceny of two barrels of flour. Verdict, guilty, and remanded.

John Smith was tried before Judge Booth for the larceny of a bolt of flannel, valued at $8. Verdict, guilty, and he was remanded for sentence.

Frank Rice, charged with petty larceny, pleaded guilty to the charge, and confessed to the stealing of the library, valued at $400, of the Rev. Mr. Davis, pastor of the Forty-second Street Presbyterian Church. He was remanded.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Thomas Hamilton, the colored youth who was the ring-leader in the cutting affray amongst the waiters at the Grand Pacific Hotel a few days ago, in which Daniel Lawlor, the head-waiter, was badly injured, mention of which has been made, was before Judge Boyden, of the South Side Police Court, yesterday morning. Lawlor's physician being uncertain as to the result of the wounds inflicted by Hamilton, Justice Boyden continued the case to the 27th inst., and refused bail to the prisoner until a certificate is furnished him that the injured man is out of danger.

John Smith is an old, gray-haired man, and should have known better than to carry off a set of harness belonging to a German living at 913 State street, and but for this offense he would not have been before Justice Boyden this morning. Officer Stewart, who arrested John, and the owner were present, to tell His Honor all about it. Capt. Scully, the Clerk of the Court, read the charge: "John Smith, you are charged with the larceny of a set of harness; are you guilty or not guilty?" John pleaded guilty and said: "Your Honor, I got on a spree St. Patrick's Day, and was pretty well on it yesterday, or I would not have taken the harness." The Judge, in consideration of the age of the offender, changed the charge to that of disorderly, and inflicted a fine of $10 on the old gentleman.

Justice Scully, of the West Side Police Court, received a summons yesterday morning to appear forthwith before Judge Booth, of the Criminal Court, as a witness in some cases before that tribunal. Hence the Justice disposed in quick order of the many little cases before him, and those that needed his special attention he continued, as follows, viz: James Welch, larceny, bond of $200 till the 21st inst.; Charles Bock, larceny, bond of $200 till the 21st inst.; Henry O'Connor, larceny, bond of $200 till the 21st inst.; Wm. Conroy, receiving stolen goods knowing them to be such, bond of 200 till the 21st inst.; John Corbitt, assaulting Officer Wiggins while on duty, bond of $300 to answer to-day; Michael Connell, burglary, bond of $1,000 to answer to-day; Wm. McDemmett, larceny, bond of $300 till the 24th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Yesterday morning a well-dressed and apparently respectable young man entered the clothing store of Simon Myers, located on Halsted street, near the Stock-Yards, and in payment for some trifling article tendered a $20 bill. Upon examination, Mr. Myers discovered the bill to be a counterfeit, and immediately accused his customer of attempting to swindle him. Instead of protesting his innocence, the "shover of the queer" took to his heels. After an exciting chase, J. W. Sweeney, a Stock-Yards policeman, captured him, and took him before Justice Williams, of the Town of Lake, who caused him to be locked up. He gave his name as Charles Stubenruch.

GENERAL NEWS.

The resolution of Mr. Ranney, to have a provision and grain call every afternoon, except Saturday and Sunday, which was offered on 'Change Wednesday, was considered by the Board of Trade at noon, yesterday, and laid on the table by an overwhelming vote.

A member of the Montgomery Guards requests THE TRIBUNE to correct a statement made in the *Times* of the 18th, to the effect that the organization in question turned out only twelve rifles in the St. Patrick's parade. The correspondent states that the Company, which had many difficulties to contend with, mustered twenty-one men, exclusive of officers, and was commanded by Capt. John O'Brien.

Prof. Yorke, who has lived many years in Southern Asia, gave a lecture last evening in the First Presbyterian Church, descriptive of the customs, architecture, and religious observances peculiar to India. His descriptions were made more entertaining and instructive by the use of a spectroscope, by which pictures of the various subjects were shown. The large audience was equally delighted with the lecture and the views.

The attendance at the Foundlings' Home lunches, No. 172 Madison street, was excellent yesterday,—almost as good as the dinners that were served, or the ladies who ministered to the wants of visitors. The money which is thus laboriously earned by the ladies is to be expended in completing the Foundlings' Home building, on the corner of Wood and Madison streets, and it certainly could not be used for a better purpose. The votes for the clerical picture stood as follows yesterday afternoon: Prof. Swing, 178; C. D. Helmer, 132; J. O. Peck, 112; A. E. Kittredge, 47; Dr. Goodwin, 26; and 80 odd scattering.

A scene of considerable excitement occurred at a Chicago gambling house Wednesday night. It appears that one of the dealers had formed a conspiracy with an outsider to "throw off" the game for several thousand dollars—that is, to so shuffle the cards that his accomplice should know how to place his money to win with absolute certainty. The scheme had well nigh succeeded, when one of the proprietors of the establishment "dropped on" the little game, and, as a matter of course, was terribly enraged. Pistols were drawn, and bloodshed seemed inevitable, but no one was hurt, the dealer's coadjutor escaping in the midst of the excitement.

The stock in the National Insurance Company, held by Jay Cooke, the Philadelphia banker, amounting to nearly $500,000, has been purchased by the Republic Life, of Chicago, with which the National will be consolidated, giving Chicago a company with about 22,000 policy-holders, about $58,000,000 of business, and representing genuine assets to the amount of $5,000,000. The management will be as heretofore, with the addition of Emerson W. Peet, of the National, as Actuary.

The Fidelity Safe Deposit Company will, it is said, soon be defendant in a suit or two on account of failure to deliver over papers deposited in their vaults, and the damage resulting therefrom. It happened in this way: Last Monday the Assistant Cashier, the only person who had the combination by which the second vault door could be unlocked, and who lives at Winnetka, did not make his appearance at the usual hour. He was telegraphed, but without success, and at last Mr. Charles J. Haines, the Cashier, who knew only the combination of the outer door, was sent to Winnetka with a horse and buggy, and returned with the combination. He did not reach Chicago until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and up to that time a number of persons who had important papers on deposit were unable to get at them. A member of the Board of Trade had some warehouse certificates locked up there, and as he could not get at them to deliver the corn which they represented before close of 'Change, he intends bringing suit for damages sustained in consequence. A man was at work all Monday forenoon trying to unlock the inner door, but, though familiar with the business, utterly failed. The accident being one for which the Company is hardly responsible, and growing out of an excess of caution in intrusting the combination for each door to a separate individual, the plaintiffs will not be apt to press their suits.

PERSONAL.

The statement that the Rev. Dr. Patterson has purchased some property in North Evanston is incorrect.

H. C. Diehl, General Freight Agent of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, is in the city.

Charles W. Mead, General Manager of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is in the city.

J. J. Mitchell, President of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, is in the city. He is taking his family to New York.

George Straut, President of the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad is in the city, having just returned from a trip to California.

Charles Randolph, for many years Secretary of the Board of Trade, tendered his resignation to the Directors Wednesday, and was by them yesterday asked to withdraw it.

Mr. John McCullough, California's great representative upon the dramatic stage, is to appear at the Academy of Music, in this city, for a brief engagement, beginning early in April. Mr. McCullough comes with the strongest indorsement as a highly honorable gentleman, and a master of his profession.

Miss Ada Sweet, daughter of the late Gen. B. J. Sweet, and manager of the United States Pension Office in Chicago during her father's term as Pension Agent, has just been appointed to that position by President Grant, in place of David Blakely, removed. The appointment will cause general satisfaction in Chicago.

There was a rumor on the street last night that Louis J. Lull, formerly Captain of Police, and now in the employ of a detective agency, had been shot in Missouri while trying to arrest the Yonkers, the Iowa mail-robbers. His supposed fate was the topic of conversation among his friends, and many a regret was expressed at his sudden taking off. A TRIBUNE reporter could not trace the rumor to its source, but learned that it was untrue, Capt. Lull having been heard from yesterday by telegram, and being well and happy.

DEATH OF MRS. B. H. CAMPBELL.

The many friends in this city and elsewhere of Benjamin H. Campbell, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, residing in this city, will sympathize with him in the death of his wife, which occurred yesterday morning at his house, No. 373 West Washington street. Mrs. Campbell was an accomplished lady, and greatly beloved by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She was the daughter of the late Hon. Andrew Scott, the first Federal Judge in Arkansas, and niece of the Hon. George W. Jones, ex-United States Senator from Iowa. She leaves a family of seven children, one of whom is Mrs. Gen. Babcock, of Gen. Grant's staff. Mrs. Campbell was for thirty years a resident of Galena, Ill., where she was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of that place. The funeral will take place from the family residence, Saturday, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—W. W. Adams, Boston; M. A. Hanna, Cleveland; W. W. Wilson, Milwaukee; J. W. Crocker, Richmond, Ind.; B. H. Grant, Hobart; A. P. Ralph, Providence. . . . . *Grand Pacific*—Edwards Pierrepont, New York; G. O. Carpenter, Boston; P. D. Hemans, Milwaukee; B. W. Brown, San Francisco; J. D. Emery, Oakland, Cal.; R. H. Oakley, Lincoln, Neb. . . . . *Sherman House*—J. Brown, Des Moines; W. Raynor, New York; W. E. Jones, Memphis; G. Barnum, Hamilton; G. A. Ellis, Boston; H. C. Francis, Philadelphia. . . . . *Tremont House*—E. Nelson, Brooklyn; T. Neil, Marengo; H. J. Powers, New York; J. W. Hunter, Wheeler; J. S. Warren, Erie; J. Labott, London.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Gen. Lockwood Brown will lead the noonday prayer-meeting to-day.

Franklin McVeagh, Esq., delivers the next lecture of the Christian Union free course Monday evening, at 114 Madison street, on "American Politics."

A neighborhood meeting to hear the plans and purposes of the Sovereigns of Industry will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at 409 West Randolph street. All interested are invited.

Miss Brittan, the well-known pioneer American missionary to the zenanas of Calcutta, will address a meeting of ladies at the lecture-room of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, corner of Rush and Superior streets, at half-past 2 o'clock this afternoon. All interested in the Woman's Mission are invited to attend.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

HYDE PARK AND LAKE.

An adjourned joint meeting of the Trustees of Hyde Park and Lake was held Wednesday evening at the Village Hall in Hyde Park.

Zenas Coleman, Esq., was elected Chairman, and Charles E. Pope Secretary.

The Joint Committee reported on the several matters formerly referred to them as follows:

1. Upon the examination of the suction pipe they found it apparently in good order, as reported, but on examining the contract with C. E. Hequembourg and taking legal advice in the matter, they are of opinion that there is no legal obligation under the contract to make any payment on the pipe until it is delivered to the village and put in place, and therefore recommend that the estimate asked for be not at present allowed.

2. As to the propriety of granting further time to Mr. Hequembourg to complete his contract, your Committee must report adversely, as it does not clearly appear to them that there is any sufficient ground for so doing; they urge, however, both Boards to use all the resources within their power to place or keep themselves in condition to fulfill, at any time, all their legal obligations with the contractor, and thus avoid any complications which may otherwise arise.

3. Your Committee further report that they have, in pursuance of your resolution, rented the ground-floor of the building on State street near Fiftieth street, owned by Mr. Howard for the joint use of Hyde Park, and Lake, for two years at a rental of $300 per annum, and have purchased some chairs and a desk, as instructed.

4. Your Committee have been most of all impressed with the necessity of appointing a Superintendent of the Water Department without delay, and pending the final arrangement of the details of the management. Already a large portion of the work is approaching completion; the machinery will soon be on the ground, and the building and foundations ready for its reception; the contractor will shortly begin laying the pipes, and constant and careful attention is required to insure the work being done properly. We therefore recommend that John F. Barney, Esq., be appointed Superintendent of the Water Department, temporarily and until such time as the details of the management of the Department be settled; and also that this report be accepted, and referred to the Boards of Lake and Hyde Park respectively, for their consideration.

Mr. Cady proposed an amendment to Sec. 1 of the report:

That the suction-pipe be accepted on warehouse-receipt free of storage, and properly insured, in order that the towns be properly secured; and that, in order that the contractor may be relieved in his long waiting, that bonds be issued to him for $3,000, on his sworn estimate.

It was seconded by Mr. Bonfield.

Mr. Drake proposed further to amend:

That the matter be referred to the attorneys of both Boards, to prepare a supplemental contract under which said acceptance and payment can be made, and report the same to the Boards for their adoption or rejection.

The amendment was accepted by Messrs. Cady and Bonfield; was then adopted; and the report as amended was referred to the respective Boards. Mr. Cady reported that he had received a telegram from Senator Thompson announcing that the amendment to Chap. 9, on Special Assessments, providing that assessments may be levied and collected in annual installments not exceeding ten years, had been passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor, and that a copy would be at his office in Chicago at 2 p. m., Thursday. He regarded this as the most glorious news received this session, not only for Hyde Park, but also for Evanston and other towns which had wanted pure water and could now arrange to procure it without feeling the burden.

Adjourned, to meet at "Water Department Hall," on State and Fiftieth streets, Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

HYDE PARK.

President Cady then called the Hyde Park Trustees to order, and, on motion, the regular order of business was dispensed with.

A communication was received from D. H. Horne covering some provisions in the new law on township organization, on which it was

Resolved, That the County Board be requested to appoint for the ensuing town meetings the same election precincts and places of voting that were used last spring for the village election.

On motion of Mr. Bonfield, the report referred to this Board by the joint meeting was accepted and adopted.

Petitions were presented from owners of property on Union avenue, between Langley and Cottage Grove avenues, for water-pipes and water, the connections and size of pipe to be determined by the Trustees. Referred to Committee on Water-Works.

On request of the Treasurer some small transfers were ordered in the "assessment fund" and "assessment blank fund" accounts in order to close one of them on his books.

On their petition a saloon license was granted to Gould & Simpson, on State street, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, on their filing bond and complying with the regulations of the Board.

Adjourned to Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

EVANSTON.

A meeting was held at Lyons' Hall Wednesday evening to organize a cricket club. Mr. Clarence Scates was chosen Chairman, and Mr. J. H. Hamlin acted as Secretary. Mr. J. P. Rapalije explained the object of the meeting, after which a committee of three was appointed to frame a constitution and rules for the government of the Club, which is to report Wednesday evening. Officers of the year were then elected, as follows: President, J. P. Rapalije; Vice-President, Clarence Scates; Secretary, D. O. Hill; Treasurer, G. F. Hine. Adjourned for one week.

A number of ladies, representing the various churches of Evanston, met to consult in regard to the social-evil question, and the petition to the Chicago Common Council, asking that prostitution be not licensed. Having learned that a bill prohibiting all towns and villages throughout the State from licensing prostitution is pending in the Legislature, it was decided to forward a letter to Mrs. Gov. Beveridge, who is an Evanston lady, calling on her to use her influence in support of this bill. A letter was accordingly drawn up and signed by those present, whose names are as follows: Mesdames Bishop Hamline, Francis Bradley, Charles E. Browne, George C. Noyes, William N. Brainard, J. M. Williams, A. Gillespie, Charles F. Grey, Miss F. E. Willard, and Mesdames Dr. M. Raymond, F. L. Chappel, E. N. Packard, Dr. Bannister, Isaac R. Hitt, John A. Pearsons, C. F. Corbin, and O. A. Willard. These ladies represent the Methodist, Congregational, Baptist, and Presbyterian churches, and comprise the most prominent women of the village.

WINNETKA.

A public meeting was held Wednesday evening, when a large audience assembled to hear the Hon. J. R. Doolittle deliver his lecture on the "United States Republic, as Seen by the Light of Biblical Prophecy." J. P. Atwood presided, and introduced the speaker. After sketching the rise and fall of various dynasties mentioned in holy writ, the speaker stated his opinion that the last historical period foretold in the prophetic books of the Bible was entered upon and its conditions fulfilling by the development of the republican Government in this country. The lecture was highly appreciated, and listened to with marked attention.

The Hon. Artemas Carter, after moving a vote of thanks to the eloquent speaker, alluded to the connection between the Winnetka Academy and the Chicago University, of which Senator Doolittle is now the President, and earnestly urged upon the citizens the necessity of giving support and influence to their own academy by subscribing liberally to the funds of the University.

The Rev. Dr. Burroughs, being called upon, expressed his regret that adverse circumstances in the history of the University had prevented the Trustees doing as much for their Winnetka protege as they had hoped to do, but he desired it to be known that the privileges of the University, its library of 20,000 volumes, its philosophical apparatus and museum, were always open for the use of the pupils of the Winnetka Academy.

Mr. Doolittle explained to the meeting the serious difficulty the University had encountered since its commencement, and especially since the Chicago fire, for lack of funds, and to this cause alone should be ascribed the fact that the Trustees had done for the Winnetka branch so much less than they desired and hoped to do in the future.

HIGHLAND PARK.

Last Monday evening the Highland Park Literary Club had a very lively debate on the subject of the present women's movement to suppress the liquor saloons. Messrs. Phelps and Atwater were in the affirmative, and Messrs. Hawkins and Leslie in the negative.

Next Monday evening there is to be a contest between the Highland Park and the Highwood Literary Clubs, in the City Hall, at Highland Park. The subject is, "Is the Granger movement advantageous to the country?"

Mr. Fisher, of Murdock & Fisher, has recently purchased the splendid brick dwelling erected by Mr. Steers, on Bell avenue, commanding a view of the Lake. Mr. Robert Middleton has purchased the homestead of the late Mr. Aska K. Allen, situated on Port Clinton avenue. Dr. Baker has purchased a fine residence on Central avenue, just east of St. John's avenue. Mrs. Warren has bargained for a new dwelling now in process of erection on Prospect avenue. Mr. Hall recently purchased a new dwelling on Laurel avenue and moved into it.

But how about that depot? Is the Northwestern Railroad Company too poor to provide a suitable station for this popular suburb? If they are, then the Highland Park Building Company should see that the citizens are no longer imposed upon by the use of the worst passenger station on the road. It is disgusting to the sensibilities of most of the persons who have to congregate there to take the cars. It is small and dirty. The floors are so worn that they hold all the dirt and filth brought in. There is but one small chimney for three stoves, only one of which can be used at a time in cold weather without smoking out the other room, this dingy place is the baggage-room, express office, ticket office, etc. Were it not for the broken glass in the windows the air, when the rooms are heated up, would be intolerable. The ladies' room has been all winter without a lock on the outside door, and with a stove without a fire in freezing weather. But it is hoped that, if the citizens and the Highland Park Company can agree upon a location, there will be a depot erected which shall be in keeping with the place.

NAPERVILLE.

The lectures here come by course, and accompanying each one is an occasional special effort by some individual on his own account. It is said that, previous to the past winter, a lecture course has not been sustained, but this winter is more than an exception. The people attend and endure some lectures with a martyr heroism, while they enjoy others with a genuine zest. Maj. Powell lectured on "Life Among the Indians," to a large audience, last Wednesday evening. Prof. C. G. G. Paine lectured Monday evening on "China and its Customs," and Mr. Fung, a Chinaman, gave some selections of Chinese song. Mrs. Waughop gives a reading this evening in College Chapel. Two other lectures on the "Creation of the World" are to be given soon.

The College opens its spring session with over 200 students. Considerable improvement has been made in the Commercial and Fine Art Departments. Theology is taught, for the present, by Prof. Heidner.

Mrs. Hartranft, the wife of a well-to-do mechanic, well and favorably known, died very suddenly with rheumatism of the heart. The funeral services were very largely attended, many not being able to get into the Evangelical Church.

MAYWOOD.

Considerable religious interest is manifested at Maywood. Frequent public meetings are held, and the numerous meetings at private houses are well attended. At the close of the prayer-meeting Wednesday evening, a petition to the Mayor and Common Council of Chicago, entreating them not to license houses of prostitution, was presented to the ladies present, nearly all of whom signed it.

MELROSE.

There is considerable talk about establishing another Sunday-school at Melrose. Inquiry has revealed the fact that quite a number of youths of that village would not be much damaged morally by attending the Sabbath-school.

RIVER FOREST.

The Literary Society of River Forest will give an entertainment at the house of Mrs. D. C. Thatcher. River Forest feels the need of a Town Hall. This want will be in some measure satisfied during the coming summer.

MR. SUMNER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A statement from the Boston *Journal of Commerce*, copied into THE TRIBUNE of this morning, relative to Mr. Sumner's views of the Tariff, reminds me of a conversation with him, several years ago, on that subject. He was not a believer in the doctrine of Protection, as held by the school of Mr. Clay, Mr. Carey, and Mr. Greeley. As the representative of Massachusetts, he took no issue with her in regard to her favorite policy,—his great purpose of life, and that for which he seems to have been born, being the establishment of universal liberty and equality before the law. But he accepted the philosophical doctrine of the Political Economists, in the abstract at least, that Free Trade is the true policy of nations.

Having seen a good deal of Mr. Sumner before and during the War, and occasionally since, I take the liberty of referring to his opinions on another subject. I have noticed with surprise the silence of the press and public speakers in regard to his religious views; and this silence is well calculated to leave the impression that he was a skeptic. I therefore state that I heard him, during the War, express his faith in the Christian religion. He said that he was, from education, perhaps, or from choice, an Episcopalian; but I inferred that he was, theologically, more than half a Unitarian, of the Channing school. I have seen him at the Unitarian Church in Washington. Without being able to state definitely what his religious convictions were, I remember that the conversation left the impression as above stated on my mind. Respectfully, G.

CHICAGO, March 19, 1874.

—The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* has the following heading in large type over an article in a late issue: "The Rortiety Parallel Hailway." We are not informed precisely what language this phrase is taken from, but understand that, being interpreted, it means, "The fortieth parallel railway."

AMUSEMENTS.

M'CORMICK MUSIC HALL.

PROF. J. H. PEPPER, of London Polytechnic Institute, will give his second Popular Science Lecture

TO-NIGHT,

ON THE

"ROMANCE OF LIGHT,"

Introducing the most magnificent experiments ever seen in this city, including "The Ghost," "The Grimoscope, showing the Rt. Hon. Gladstone and Disraeli," "Brewster's Kaleidoscope," "The Spectrum," "The Opaque Microscope," etc., etc.

"ROMANCE OF SOUND," To-morrow Night.

MATINEE

Saturday (To-morrow), 2 P. M.

In which some of the most popular experiments of the three evenings will be repeated.

Evening Prices: Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 25 cents extra. Matinee Tickets, 50 cents; for Children, 25 cents. For fifteen children's tickets, bought by one boy at one time, a free ticket will be given; for twenty, two free tickets. Tickets at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s.

CARPENTER & SHELDON, Managers.

THE GREAT ADELPHI.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, MARCH 20,

TWENTY-EIGHT SPECIAL STARS.

The Invincible Programme To-night.

LO-LO, THE DE GLORIANS, THE FOY SISTERS, ADA LAURENT, LULU DELMAY, MISS FRANKIE, MISS JENNIE MORGAN, THE KEMMINSBERG SISTERS, IDA IDALIE, BILLY RICE, THE REYNOLDS BROTHERS, LESTER & ALLEN, GULICK, ADAMS AND GORMAN, THE LEONS, GEO. DAVENPORT, and Dramatic Company, in the

SEVEN SISTERS!

VENUS AND AURORA—EXPOSITION ILLUMINATED—CONSERVATORY OF ROSES—KALEIDOSCOPIC FOUNTAIN.

Three Hours of Uninterrupted Delight!

Remember Prices—50, 35, or 15 cents. Secured Orchestra, 25 cents extra.

POPULAR MATINEE SATURDAY.

Monday—PATTI ROSA, HENY S. PAGE, BOYD and SCOTT, M. O'REARDON, and other stars.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE. THE GREATEST SUCCESS EVER ACHIEVED. Over 30,000 people have witnessed JARRETT & PALMER'S Grand Combination from NIBLO'S GARDEN, NEW YORK, in the glorious spectacle, UNDINE.

UNDINE — Kiralfy Family of Hungarian Dancers. M'lles. Rigl and Goavassi. The Vernis Children. The Londons. Madrigal Boys. Carl Lind. Twelve Seconds. Kiralfy Ballet Troupe. The Demon Ballet. Kiralfy's Great Ballet of Nations. March De Amazons. Mark Morgan's Panorama. PARIS IN FLAMES. — UNDINE

The whole forming a combination rarely equaled and never excelled in any theatre in Europe or America. To-morrow, Saturday, at 2 o'clock, last Matinee but two of Undine. Box Office open from 9 a. m. till 10 p. m.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TO-NIGHT, BENEFIT OF MR.

FRANK E. AIKEN,

And last time but two of his new Romantic Drama,

MAURICE.

Seats for the OATES OPERA COMPANY now ready.

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LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF

EDWIN BOOTH,

WHO WILL APPEAR AS

RICHARD III.

Saturday Matinee, HAMLET.
Saturday Night, EDWIN BOOTH as SHYLOCK.
Seats can now be secured for next week—Wilkie Collins' WOMAN IN WHITE. Wybert Reeve as Count Fosco.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL.

"ELI PERKINS,"

The CARTOONIST of the New York Daily Graphic, WILL DRAW

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Reserved Seats, 50 Cents. For sale at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s and at Box Office.

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Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State.

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First Week of the Spectacular Burlesque,

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ANY WOOD TO SAW? THE BEAUTIFUL WALTZER, THE BABY ELEPHANT, THE ABYSSINIAN DWARF. New Songs, Dances, and Specialities by Newcomb, Courtwright, Walters and Morton, Linden, Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble. Every Evening. Family Matinee on Saturday.

KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

148 South Clark-st.

THE WONDERFUL

LIVING SKELETON,

MR. GRANVILLE, will be on exhibition for a short time at Dr. Kahn's Anatomical Museum, 148 South Clark-st. Weight, 49 lbs.; height, 5 feet; age, 28 years, in which time he did not experience one day of sickness. Admission to the Museum, 25 cents.

MICHIGAN-AV. BAP'T CHURCH.

PROF. SHEPPARD'S Lecture on BULWER'S NOVELS, with Readings, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

GENERAL NOTICES.

To Dealers in and Manufacturers of Fruit Jars.

The undersigned give notice to the trade that they are the only and sole owners of The Mason Porcelain-lined Covered Fruit Jar, and that all reports by S. B. Rowley or his agent, O. N. Russel, that the patent had expired, are untrue, and are intended as a deceit and a fraud; said Porcelain patent having been issued to L. R. Boyd March 30, 1869. We further give warning, to all selling the Gem Jar that the same is in violation of a patent, held by this Company, issued May 10, 1870, and under which the Company ... The suit instituted by S. B. Rowley, against Gilbey & Goble, of New York City, and which has been so long used as a terror to the trade, was abandoned by the complainant, Rowley, in the Circuit Court of the U. S. in the City of N. Y., thereby disproving his many reckless and bold assertions, that he had defeated our claim and sustained his patent. CONSOLIDATED FRUIT JAR CO. S. R. Pinckney, President; C. W. Hood, Treasurer.

Office of the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad Company.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 19, 1874.

The annual meeting of the Stock and Bond holders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, in Chicago, on Monday, the 6th day of April next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 24th day of March until the 7th day of April, 1874. ROBERT H. NOLTON, Sec'y.

TAX SALE CERTIFICATES.

Notice is hereby given that, after the 21st inst., the premium upon Tax Certificates held by the city for city taxes of 1873 will be increased to 10 per cent. S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

BUSINESS CARDS.

W. C. WATTS & CO.,

21 Brown's Building, Liverpool,

Solicit consignments of Provisions, Lard, &c., and execute orders for the purchase and sale of same for future shipment or delivery. Advances made on consignments, and all information afforded by our friends, Messrs. Fox & Flash, No. 28 William-st., New York.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Richard III."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Jarrett & Palmer's Combination. "Undine."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Frank E. Aiken. "Maurice; or Mouse-Trap Rock."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. Variety entertainment. "The Seven Sisters." Lo-Lo, and the De Glorians.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels. Minstrelsy and comicalities. "Undine in Black."

McCORMICK MUSIC-HALL—North Clark street, corner Kinzie. Lecture by Prof. J. H. Pepper. Subject: "The Romance of Light."

MICHIGAN AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH—Lecture by Prof. Sheppard, at 3 p. m., on "Bulwer's Novels," and readings.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the chest, lungs, or throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, March 20, 1874.

In discussing the provisions of the new Constitution, the two Houses of the Michigan Legislature have come to a disagreement on the article for the regulation of railroads. The cause of the difference is not stated. A committee of conference has been appointed.

L'Univers, the Ultramontane organ in Paris, which was suspended some time ago to please Bismarck, has resumed publication. The Pope helps it to a prosperous circulation by contributing a letter, written with all the bitterness of an encyclical, against his enemies.

The District of Columbia Investigating Committee has decided to send for all persons and papers that they deem essential to a fair and thorough trial of the charges against the District Government. When the memorialists desire any such citations to be made, they must fortify their application with affidavits that material evidence is to be got from them.

Two of the four Congregational churches in this city, the Plymouth and the New England, have decided to accept the invitation to the Congregational Council in New York, to try Henry Ward Beecher and his congregation. The Rev. Mr. Goodwin being out of town, no action has been taken by the First Congregational Church, but there is reason to believe that it will be represented there. The Union Park Congregational Church have postponed their decision till next week.

The unsafe condition of the Madison street bridge was before the Board of Public Works yesterday. It is not only in a dangerous state, but cannot give the room needed by the immense travel passing over it. A bridge that would meet its requirements must be from 15 to 30 feet wider, and 60 feet longer. At least $500,000 would have to be expended for land to support the new bridge, and the Board think it would be cheaper to construct a tunnel under the river.

Although the American Iron and Steel Association of Protectionists are so bitterly opposed to codifying and simplifying our customs revenue laws, there is nothing they need so much, except, perhaps, it be their abrogation. A bill to achieve the former work has been prepared by the House Civil Service Committee. It creates a Board of three Commissioners, who, with the assistance of clerks, are to codify and arrange the laws relating to the importation of foreign merchandise.

Inflation of the currency is likely to be brought to a vote in the House before the Senate gets near the end of its debate. Next Monday, the Committee of Ways and Means, it is said, will put on its passage, under a suspension of the rules, the bill legalizing the reissue of the $44,000,000 reserves, and thereby raising the limit of the currency from $356,000,000 to $400,000,000. The Committee, to give every one a chance, will permit votes upon an amendment withdrawing the $26,000,000 that have been reissued, and upon another legalizing that reissue and arresting the increase of the currency at that point. They are stated to hold the opinion that the House will stop short of nothing within $400,000,000.

Gladstone's policy in dissolving Parliament is roughly criticised in the House of Lords. Earl Grey, a noble member of the Liberal party, styles it an act of political suicide, committed in a moment of temporary insanity; and the Duke of Somerset, another Liberal, attacks the fallen Premier, and accuses him of having listened to persons who desired to dismember the Empire. Only Sir Roundell Palmer, made Lord Selborne and Lord High Chancellor by Gladstone, was found to speak in his defense. Gladstone assumed the post of Opposition leader yesterday. In remarking upon the Queen's address, he said that he would throw no obstacle in the way of any relief the Government could give the starving East Indians. The commissions which the Queen has issued for an examination into the relations of employer and employed does not meet with his approval. He said he would give the new Government a fair trial, for which Disraeli forgot to thank him.

The Chicago produce markets were marked yesterday by tameness in breadstuffs and strength in provisions. Mess pork was more active and 10c per brl higher, closing at $14.60@14.65 cash, and $14.65@14.70 seller April. Lard was quiet and a shade firmer, closing at $8.90@8.95 per 100 lbs cash, and $8.92½@8.97½ seller April. Meats were quiet and strong at 5⅜@5½c for shoulders; 8c for short ribs; 8¼c for short clear, and 9@10c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and unchanged, at 92½c per gallon. Flour was dull and weak. Wheat was quiet and ½c lower, closing at $1.17½ cash, and $1.17⅝ seller April. Corn was dull and a shade lower, closing at 61½c cash, and 61½@61¼c seller April. Oats were quiet and easier, closing nominal at 43½@43c cash, and 43@43¼c seller April. Rye was quiet and steady at 85c for regular. Barley was dull and easier, at $1.52 for regular No. 2, and $1.42 for regular No. 3. Live hogs were in active demand and advanced 10c, with sales at $4.50@5.90 for poor to extra. Cattle were active and strong. Sheep were quiet and lower.

This Sanborn must be a man of most taking ways. That the records of all the internal revenue officials in the country should have been thrown open to him so that he might anticipate the regular officers and select at his leisure the fattest cases for collection, like that of the Phelps succession tax in New York, shows how he won the affections of the Treasury Department. The additional information comes to hand that six-sevenths of the collections, for making which he was paid 50 per cent, were made by the officers of the Government. Even Secretary Richardson was so infatuated with this member of Butler's happy family that, when he was paid taxes direct, he would surprise Sanborn with checks for half their amount. He did this, it is stated in our New York dispatches, in the cases of the Buffalo, New York & Erie Railroad, and the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. Secretary Richardson is either the most romantic Pythias on record or something much worse, and it is time for him to rise and explain.

Mayor Colvin was as bad as his word, and signed the Sunday liquor-selling ordinance yesterday while the ladies were praying a few blocks away in the First Methodist Church that God would touch the heart of the Mayor, and influence him not to sign it. At the prayer-meeting, there was a much smaller attendance than during the first heat of the movement. A resolution introduced touching the controversy between Dr. Edwards and the Police Department was debated at great length, but finally laid on the table in the belief that Dr. Edwards and Capt. Buckley could take care of their own disputes. Afterwards, a resolution was adopted unanimously indorsing all the statements in the card made public by Dr. Edwards. A permanent organization was formed, to be known as the "Women's Temperance Organization of Chicago," with five managers from each Division of the city. A zealous crusader tried to have mince pies that were made with wine included in the pledge against intoxicating liquors; and another wanted to forbid the use of tobacco; but the organization was not advanced enough to accept these views.

Queen Victoria has made the address which is usually read at the opening of Parliament. Despite her calamitous failure, only a few years ago, to make her royal alliance any protection to Denmark, she expresses the belief that the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the daughter of the Czar will be a pledge of friendship between the two Empires. This recalls the inflated promise of the Czar at the royal dinner in St. Petersburg that he, and Francis Joseph, and William, and Victoria, the four of them, would keep the peace of the world. Queen Victoria thinks the Ashantee affair a brilliant success; gives the Governor-General of India *carte-blanche* for the relief of the India famine; makes a partial concession to the demands of Mill and other land-reformers, by submitting some measures for lessening the delay and expenses of the transfer of real estate; recommends some administrative reforms in Ireland, and meets the Trades-Unionists who have been protesting against the law of conspiracy by the statement that a commission has been issued to ascertain all the law and facts bearing on the subject of the legal relations of employer and employed.

Some more information about the case of Phelps, Dodge & Co. has been given by Judge Noah Davis to the Committee of Ways and Means. The case was one of the last that came before him during his term as United States District Attorney in New York. The facts, as submitted to him by Jayne, warranted further proceedings, in his opinion. Jayne's usual violent seizure of books and papers was rendered unnecessary by the promptness with which the firm offered them for inspection. It was at Judge Davis' suggestion that the basis of compromise was made a settlement on the articles affected by the alleged fraud. These were reported to Jayne to be about $260,000, and on this estimate the firm settled. Judge Davis says that he advised the Custom-House officials that no jury would ever give them a verdict in the Dodge case, and that if they wanted to get anything they had better compromise. After he ceased to be District Attorney, he counseled Mr. William E. Dodge, as a friend, to contest the case to the last. Judge Davis' testimony was awaited with great interest, and he was expected to damage his successor, Bliss, very severely. He has been very guarded in his testimony, however, but manages to convey the information that Bliss did him out of his fees in the case, which would have amounted to over $5,000, by privately taking the oath of office several days in advance, and having the case continued into his term.

CONGRESS AND THE CURRENCY.

Congress delays to settle the currency question, delays to say finally whether we shall have contraction, inflation, a return to specie payments, or whether it shall leave the currency just where it found it on assembling in December. It is to be regretted that it does so delay. Whatever it is going to do, it had better do quickly; for the business interests of the community are suffering from its hesitation. There are thousands of business men, manufacturers, importers, and jobbers all over the country, postponing their action only to see what conclusion Congress is going to come to on the currency question. So long as Congress is not quite cetain what it is going to do about the measure of values, there will be numbers of business men who will have as little to do with the exchange of property as they can. And the hesitation of Congress to settle this important question is a hesitation to tell the commercial community by what standard of value they shall measure their exchanges. No wonder the commercial world hesitates; no wonder business is, for the season of the year, in many places dull; and dull not because of a lack of currency, but because manufacturers and merchants do not know how great an alteration the action of Congress on the currency question may introduce into their contracts. It has been calculated that this Congressional hesitation is a loss to the country of $1,000,000 daily while it lasts. The caution of heavy business men in this matter is not to be wondered at or blamed. The currency not only moves their merchandise, it measures its value. For the same reason, a dry goods merchant would think twice before he made a contract for cloth or linen, to be executed months hence, if he knew that in the meantime the yard measure might perhaps be lengthened, perhaps shortened, and the terms of his contract thus altered. If inflationists and resumptionists in Congress cannot effect a compromise on the currency question, the best thing they can do for the business interests of the community is to drop the matter for the present session, and let the people know that they have dropped it.

As it is, the only parties benefited by the dilatory policy of Congress are dabblers in stocks, a few members of Congress among them. Parties interested in a rise of stocks are benefited when inflation seems probable, and *vice versa*; and they are the only parties that are benefited. The rest of the country suffers. It has been charged against certain members of Congress that they carry on these debates on the currency and make inflation or contraction seem likely as it suits the interests of themselves or their friends in Wall street. We hope, for American honor, that the charge is unfounded. That it is in the power of Congressmen to do it, however, is true, and that Congressmen are not always above yielding to temptation is an observed fact. And this is another reason that whatever Congress is going to do, it shall do quickly.

HUNTING FOR TRAITORS.

The mystery which surrounds the Common Council *coup d'etat* thickens. The air is full of rumors, which keep Dan O'Hara, Buffalo Miller, and Mr. Hesing busy. They are all will o' the wisps, however, which lead these gentlemen into swamps and bogs, and then elude them. Ald. Foley, who is of tender years and slight experience, but aspires to be a leader, has felt deeply his responsibility in the matter, and has neglected his billiards to play in this new game which he does not understand, and in which some one has discounted him. Several times the explorers have discovered fresh tracks of the traitors, and have been on the very edge of finding them, when they would lose the trail. Buffalo Miller has stopped on his road to Joliet to help in the search. Dan O'Hara wears an ominous and oracular look, as if he knew something about the traitors which he wouldn't divulge yet, and all the while Count Bismarck is as disconsolate and mysterious in the "Bastile" as was the Man in the Iron Mask. For the first time, he has got a nut he can't crack, and the great organizer, who laid every wire himself, and was present himself to see to the performance, cannot understand how it was seven of the puppets failed to come out and dance the German. Every morning he solves the problem, but every night his solution is conclusively shown to be wrong, and, instead of getting nearer to the answer, every day he gets farther away from it. On Tuesday, it was morally certain that five of the traitors were Stout, Hildreth, Cannon, O'Brien, and Murphy, and that these five were desirous to have the new Court-House started immediately, to which Cullerton was opposed. Preparations were immediately made for their execution and interment. The graves were dug and the sexton secured, and Tom Foley had prepared their epitaphs. Wednesday morning, however, it became evident that these five were not the traitors. Mr. Hesing had tried a new way of working out the problem, and found that $6,000 had been raised by the Law-and-Order party to purchase votes for Dixon, and that the money was paid to the Aldermen of the People's Party. On this new line of operations it was discovered that the traitors were Peter Mahr, M. B. Bailey, Richardson, Lynch, and Schmitz. The first five, therefore, were granted reprieves, and Mr. Hesing made his preparations for the execution of the last five. Thursday came, and the wind changed again. The first five disappeared. The second five disappeared also. At the Council meeting Monday evening, Kehoe, Jonas, and McGrath were absent, consequently they were safe. This left twenty-two under suspicion, counting Richardson and Schaffner; but ten of these had squeezed through and come out truly loyal. It was in order, therefore, to select six more traitors from the remaining twelve for Thursday and six for Friday. Mr. Hesing was preparing to do this, but was interrupted by a procession of the whole twenty-two. They came up to the Bastile singly, and individually assured him that they voted for Cullerton. More than this, they individually expressed their desire to make affidavits to that effect!

This was a new development which Mr. Hesing had not looked for, and, as he turned it over in his mind, the situation resolved itself into something like the following: At the caucus in the "Bastile," all the People's Aldermen had raised both hands to Heaven, like the conspirators in the "Huguenots," and swore to stick to the party. They had gone to the Council meeting and all cast their votes for Cullerton, to which fact they were ready to make oath. Right in the face of this, Dixon had received nineteen votes, although there were but eleven Dixon men present, and although one vote belonging to Dixon had been counted for Cullerton. This new situation was sufficient to distract even Mr. Hesing. This was a phenomenon in voting which he had never witnessed before, and if this kind of arithmetic is going to prevail hereafter in Common Council elections, upon whom or what can we place reliance? When the voters are all right, but votes count in this fashion and figures get so utterly depraved that 22 gets changed to 17, and 14 makes its appearance as 19, and nobody and everybody ready to swear it isn't to blame for it,—no wonder that the great Chieftain is utterly mystified and dumbfounded, and that Foley declares he has never seen anything like it in the whole course of his life, and that Dan O'Hara shakes his head and looks more oracular than ever, and that Buffalo Miller, giving up the conundrum in sheer despair, turns round and resumes his journey to Joliet. In a previous article we intimated that we could feel no sympathy for Mr. Hesing, but we do begin to be moved a little. The least that he can do is to take his Aldermen before a Notary and get the affidavits that have been tendered him, and then send for Winston, Coolbaugh, Rountree, Joe Forrest, and the rest of the People's Party, and have them critically examined, after which they should be filed away in the Historical Society, for the warning of future Chieftains.

THE STATE-PRINTING FRAUDS.

In the year 1872, as appears from the testimony taken by the Investigating Committee at Springfield, Maj. Bailhache, of the *State Journal*, and Mr. Merritt, of the *State Register*, combined to buy off bidders for the State printing, in order to secure to themselves the contract for two years at the maximum rates allowed by law. Each of them subscribed $5,250, making a capital of $10,500, with which they went into the market and bought up bids as fast as they appeared, at prices ranging from $300 to $1,500. Theirs being the only bid, the Commissioners of Public Printing, consisting of the Secretary of State, the Auditor, and Treasurer, were forced to award them the contract at the maximum rates, which were exorbitant. At this point Mr. D. L. Phillips acquired control of the *Journal* Company, and Bailhache's connection with the contract terminated. Mr. Phillips, having approved of the means by which the contract was obtained, cannot now plead that he is an innocent third party. Merritt retained his interest. An agreement was entered into by which the gross amount received from the State was apportioned as follows: 55 per cent to the *Journal* Company for doing the work; 22½ per cent to the *Journal* Company, which was clear gain over and above the 55 per cent; and 22½ per cent to Merritt, who did nothing but subscribe his half of the money that purchased the mercenary bidders. So far, he has pocketed over $15,000, which leaves him a handsome profit on his original investment of $5,250.

The contractors made pretexts for not signing the contract prepared by Secretary Rummel, because it provided that sixteen pages should constitute a "form" of book and pamphlet press-work, whereas they intended to charge for eight pages to a form, and they have since carried out their intention. Soon after the award was made, the present Commissioners of State Printing came into power, but, like their predecessors, they failed in their duty to the State in not insisting upon the signing of the contract. There was nothing to guide them in their dealings with the contractors but the bid and the award, and subsequent events proved they were insufficient. Between the bid and the award there was a difference as to the amount to be paid for press-work in the fifth class of printing. As originally drawn, the bid was 25 cents for twenty-five impressions for press-work in this class, but the bid was altered by Maj. Bailhache to 6¼ cents for twenty-five impressions. He swore positively that the alteration was made before the award, but the Commissioners swore that the bid was not altered when they awarded the contract. That the contractors understood the rate to to be 6¼ cents is shown by the fact that, from November, 1872, to November, 1873, they charged at that rate on their books, and the expert employed by the State charged the same rate on his books up to May, 1873. By direction of the Commissioners, the expert multiplied his charges by four; and, very naturally, the contractors, finding the State was willing, followed suit. The Commissioners hide behind the Attorney-General, who seems to have given some sort of a verbal opinion sustaining their view.

These facts have been proved by the evidence given before the Printing Committee of the House of Representatives, which has been engaged in investigating the frauds. It has also been shown that the contractors have received a very large sum for constructive composition, and that where they have supplied paper they have charged the State outrageous prices. The binding contract is reasonable and within the limits of the law, but, on work not provided for in the contract, the rates allowed the binder have in some cases been more than twice what private individuals would pay. The investigation also shows that there is much unnecessary printing, including essays and lectures, that are pitchforked into the agricultural reports without regard to their merit or their relevancy to agriculture.

There is no doubt that the printing contract was obtained by corruption and fraud; that the Printing Commissioners failed to bind the contractors in writing; that they allowed the contractors to construe the law, the bid, and the award, and by their negligence, if nothing worse, connived at overcharging, by which the State lost a large sum. The Committee, which has conducted the investigation without fear or favor, should perfect its work by placing the responsibility where it belongs, no matter whom it hurts or what party is damaged. They owe this much to themselves and to the people, and if they can devise a law that will in future prevent swindling in the public printing, they will confer a lasting benefit on the State.

THE HAPPY LAND OF FINANCE.

The *Atlantic* for April contains a noteworthy article on the financial history of Texas, by Mr. David A. Wells. Texas has tried everything. It has out-Loganed Logan in providing currency galore for "the people, the poor people," whom the Illinois Senator is bound to protect from "moneyed monopolies and the metropolitan press," if he has to spend the spare hours of another two weeks in finding out how to do it. Nay, Texas has out-Oglesbyed Oglesby. Richard J. sighs for more "greenbacks sealed with blood," but sanguinary Texas gave its notes red backs from the first, and so figuratively bathed them in blood, instead of merely sealing them. Instead of being flecked with blood, they were positively gory. And yet—will Richard J. believe it?—these sanctified shinplasters depreciated. But we must go back to the beginning.

Texas revolted in 1835. Specie fled the country at once. In November of that year, the finances of the State, which then had an army in the field, were in a ludicrous condition. The receipts from public lands had been $58.30. The Treasurer's report said: "This money has been exhausted, and also an advance by the President of the Council of $36." Money must be had. Why should there be lack of it when the State owned quantities of land, and when "money based on land" was a rallying-cry of inflationists? The "Commercial and Agricultural Bank" was incorporated. It could do about anything, but stockholders must "adequately secure the value of their shares with real estate in the Republic." But lo and behold, bank-notes "based on land" did not relieve the financial stringency. Texas saw her error, and went it one worse. When land failed her, she took to water. She incorporated a bank which was to gain revenue by digging canals. But even currency based on water did not suffice. This is a sad fact for the financiers who now want to water the currency. The notes of banks in the United States came gradually into circulation, but Texas still yearned for a first-class, patriotic, genuine home-made currency of her own. She had banked on land and on water. In the nick of time she bethought herself of the "faith of the Government." Here was richness. But before the requisite laws could be passed, smash went the United States banks, most of which were based on faith in the credulity of the average man and not much more. The State retired from the business of making "money" for three years. The Boston reformers who solemnly resolved, the other day, that every man ought to manufacture his own money, will be gratified to hear that many Texans embraced the dogma during these three years and printed off quantities of shinplasters. In 1840, the issuers of such currency collapsed into general bankruptcy. Meanwhile the State was raising a revenue by various ways and means. On Dec. 12, 1835, a high tariff was enacted. On Dec. 15, it was revised. On Dec. 27, it was repealed. An entirely new one took its place. Bonds were issued and sold for what they would bring. Contributions were solicited. Nov. 30, 1835, the Council gave John Hutchins, of Natchez, Miss., a formal vote of thanks for his donation of $100 to the State. In December, 1836, it was decreed that properly-audited drafts on the State Treasury should be received for all taxes except those on billiard-tables, liquor, etc. The exception was a sweeping one, and only about $8,000,000 worth of such drafts got into circulation. They were for odd sums, which doubtless prevented their serving as currency to any great extent. In December, 1837, when the drafts had depreciated until they were worth less than 15 cents to the dollar, the State declined to receive them any longer for taxes. In November, 1837, Texas commenced printing her first series of Treasury notes. They were secured on the customs, the taxes, and, in fact, on everything the State owned, and they bore 10 per cent interest. When they were issued, the State could not sell a bond, and audited drafts on her Treasury were at a discount of 85 per cent. Nevertheless, the new currency kept at par, or near it, for some months, until over $500,000 had been put forth. In other words, until the supply of currency exceeded $10 *per capita*, it did not depreciate. It is a curious fact that the Continental currency did not lose more than 5 per cent of its nominal value until the issue exceeded $10 *per capita* of the inhabitants of the thirteen Colonies. The first step was thus taken in Loganism. A bill was soon introduced to make money cheap by manufacturing more of it. More was manufactured. It became very cheap indeed. The new issues did not bear interest. Their backs were printed in red, and they were known as "red-backs." In January, 1839, they were worth forty cents on the dollar. Soon it required "fifteen dollars in Treasury notes to buy three glasses of brandy and water, without sugar." The Illinois Senators should be warned in time. In 1842, the Texan notes sank to 10, 5, 4, 3, 2 cents on the dollar, and then became worthless. Business was paralyzed and commerce stopped. And yet these people, who persisted in being poor, ought to have been rich; for did they not have $236 of currency apiece on an average? And do we not know that the way to make people rich is to set printing-presses at work on green (or red) paper, until "money" is cheap? From 1838 to 1841, during a time of peace *and* Treasury notes, the State Government cost $1,618,405 each year. From 1842 to 1844, during a time of war, with no Treasury notes in circulation, the Government cost $170,361 each year. In the first period, the imports were sixfold the exports. In the second, the two were nearly equal. By the time that Texas was annexed, she had tried everything in the way of substitutes for specie. Each and all had failed. She adopted a constitutional provision against the issue of "paper of any description intended to circulate as money." Specie flowed in upon her. Her trade became steady and prosperous.

The facts here reviewed are but one of the long series of proofs of Mr. Wells' assertion, that "there cannot be one single instance referred to in the history of any State, nation, or people in which the adoption and use of irredeemable paper money has not been wholly disastrous."

THE HURTT INVESTIGATION.

A week ago we gave a synopsis of various papers published in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, disclosing the frauds committed at that place by Assistant-Quartermaster Hurtt. In that was stated the general fact that Hurtt was stationed first at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio, where he made the acquaintance of Henry D. Cooke, brother of Jay Cooke, and late Governor of the District of Columbia. While there, it is supposed he practiced frauds upon the Government, and divided the profits with his associates. He then went to Cincinnati, where the field was larger, and in the winter of 1862-3 carried on the business more extensively. H. D. Cooke, of the house of Jay Cooke & Co., sent one George Scott to Cincinnati to represent his own and other banks. Hurtt entered into partnership with Scott. He bought largely, giving the contracts to Scott; Scott paid for the goods with Hurtt's vouchers, and then as agent purchased these vouchers with money furnished by Cooke's bank. The great difficulty in the way was that the ranking Quartermaster at Cincinnati was Capt. J. H. Dickerson, a man of uncompromising integrity. Hurtt from the first demanded Dickerson's removal, but the latter was sustained by Quartermaster-Gen. Meiggs, and the removal was never effected. In July, 1863, Gen. Burnside was put in command at Cincinnati; he soon discovered that Hurtt was a swindler; he ordered Maj. McLean to arrest Hurtt, and seize the papers of his office. This duty was performed. In September he made a full report of the case, and a court-martial was ordered to try Hurtt. After it was ordered and before the trial, a peremptory order was issued at Washington dissolving the Court, ordering Maj. McLean's instant departure to Fort Scott in Oregon, and Gen. Hartsuff, President of the Court, to Wilmington, Del. All the papers in the case were ordered to be sent to Washington. A year later, Hurtt was tried on some trivial matter, and dismissed. An attempt was made to force Gen. Hartsuff out of the army, and he never could obtain, from either Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Stanton, an explanation of the persecution. Among the papers published were various letters that passed between Hurtt and H. D. Cooke and Pitt Cooke, and other parties to the conspiracy. At the solicitations of Cooke, Secretary Chase and Senator John Sherman were indefatigable in their efforts to have Dickerson removed and Hurtt made Chief-Quartermaster at Cincinnati. These things are all told in Cooke's letters to Hurtt, as also the efforts of Gov. Dennison to the same end.

The *Gazette* now publishes a second installment of papers. Among Hurtt's captured documents were numbers of bids signed in blank by "Van Wyck & Co.," and guaranteed by W. Henderdown and Pitt Cooke. These bids were to be filled up by Hurtt as occasion warranted. As early as Dec. 17, 1861, Henry D. Cooke, then at Washington, writes to Hurtt that he was truly glad to hear of the latter's "operations at Columbus." In October, 1862, H. D. Cooke writes to Hurtt: "We can and will furnish all the money you need, on satisfactory terms." In April, 1863, he writes to Hurtt, informing him that he had obtained and filed with the Secretary of War a strong recommendation to have Hurtt breveted or transferred to the regular army, and this was signed by various persons,—among others, by Erastus Corning, of New York. He urged that Dennison be requested to see Stanton at once, and to have this thing backed up. Corning's recommendation is thus explained: Corning was a manufacturer of horse-shoes, under the Berdan patent. The price of these shoes in Cincinnati was $5.50 per keg. Scott and Hurtt purchased all that Corning had, and then sold them to Hurtt at $11.50 per keg. Then follow various letters from Cooke and Hurtt about getting rid of Dickerson, and Hurtt's appointment to the vacancy. At last, Gen. Burnside appeared, and made Dickerson Chief-Quartermaster, who immediately relieved Hurtt of most of his duties. Hurtt complained bitterly of this, and begged and implored everybody to aid him to retain the place. While all this was going on, while the Cookes and Scott and all the other conspirators were profiting by the plunder of the Government, this man H. D. Cooke, writing from Philadelphia to Hurtt, telling him of his efforts with Sherman and others to have Hurtt retained at Cincinnati, puts into the same letter the following:

> You ought to have a larger and more responsible field of action than the one assigned you. Your *past services entitle you to it*, and I shall be glad to do all in my power to bring this about. The past two months have been unusually busy here with me. I have been here most of the time assisting Jay to manage the 5-20 business, which has grown to enormous proportions, our subscriptions averaging over $2,000,000 per day. You have probably noticed in the newspapers the daily report of our sales. It is a great work, Hurtt, and *I am proud to be engaged in it*, and of our success, which is really marvelous. We are *not paid nor half* paid for the risk and labor we have undertaken, *but we must all do what we can for our country at such a time*, even though poorly compensated. Please remember me to Mrs. Hurtt and the children, and believe me as ever, sincerely yours,
>
> H. D. COOKE.

This was written when the same bank was knowingly purchasing Hurtt's dishonest vouchers, by which the Government was robbed on everything it purchased for the War, and written in the same letter in which he detailed his efforts to have that officer continued where he might prosecute his dishonest practices. On the 13th of the present month the House of Representatives called for all the papers in this extraordinary case. It is understood that the documents on file reveal the weakness, to use no harsher term, of several so-called statesmen.

PRACTICAL WORK FOR WOMEN.

The women of Chicago have tried to do too much, and have therefore failed to do anything. Despite their prayer-meetings and their processions, their pleadings with the powers above and the powers below, the new Sunday ordinance passed the Aldermen and was yesterday signed by the Mayor. The trouble is that the crusaders have aimed too high and have hoped to carry their point by a single dash. That is not the way to win. A spurt may carry a crew across the winning line, but long, steady pulling must have first brought it near the line. If the feminine reformers have pluck enough to do hard work now and for some time to come, and then to wait for the slowly-ripening fruit of that toil, there are half-a-dozen ways in which they can powerfully counteract the desires that drive men to drink and women to dishonor.

They can secure the passage of a law which will punish adulteration in drinkables as it is punished in eatables,—by the forfeiture and destruction of the poisoned articles. They can, by steady, unfaltering work, secure the execution of such a law, for they would have the community at their back. The result would be to scare some people from drinking whisky and brandy, when they found what the stuff they had been in the habit of swallowing really was; to shut up the lower saloons by repeatedly fining the proprietors; and to make tippling too expensive, by forcing saloon-keepers to provide pure drinks, to be half as common as it is now, when almost everything sold across a bar is adulterated down to the lowest possible limit of cost. The women can open temperance billiard rooms, where only cigars and coffee shall be sold. They can thus give young men an opportunity of spending their spare hours in playing one of our best and most popular games, without being tempted by a bar close at hand. To attract custom, the price per game might be put as low as 15 or 20 cents. This project, once put into practice, would probably pay for itself. But this billiard-room must not be a barn. It must be as gay with mirrors and brilliant with frescoes as its rivals. There must be no tracts distributed at the door. They can provide a rival attraction to the saloons on Sundays by heartily co-operating with the recently-organized Sunday Afternoon Lecture Society of this city. They can thus reach some of the 300,000 men, women, and children who have no place in the churches of Chicago, and can aid in elevating their minds with truth and their hearts with music.

They can, with no great self-sacrifice, open comfortable lodging-houses for poor people, on the plan of those built by Peabody and the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in London. It might be well to reserve the first one for unprotected women. Such philanthropic investments have paid very well in London in money-returns and enormously in increased health and decreased crime. When Miss Burdett-Coutts pulled down rows of rotten tenements and put up in their place a clean, airy, cheery cluster of little houses, half the saloons in the neighborhood are said to have closed for lack of patronage.

They can provide entertainment for poor girls. Here woman's quick fancy can certainly find enough to do. Can there not be low-priced and good concerts, and talks, and picture-shows, etc., all given by women to women, and given without offensive condescension? They can, perhaps, bring the poor into churches. But to do this, the seats must all be free, and the hearers must all be plainly dressed. The latter ought not to be an impossibility, though the average church-goer tacitly prefers a silk for herself to salvation for her poor neighbor. Some day woman will outgrow the bondage of dress as man has done. He has risen above false hair and rainbow-colored garments, and she will do the same. But the day thereof has not yet come.

Here, then, are six ways of doing great good, all of which lie open to women. If anything could be done in any one of them by a prayer-meeting and a procession, no doubt it would be done speedily. Each of them, however, involves continuous effort, and of this the crusaders may or may not be capable.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The people of the Sandwich Islands have just had an election for King and the election was followed by a riot. The Sandwich Islands Government is a singular compound. The Government is a monarchy. The House of Nobles consists of forty persons, more or less, who are all natives. For the other House, which consists of twenty-five members, all citizens of native or foreign birth are eligible. For many years the Ministry has been composed exclusively of persons of foreign birth, and nearly all of them Americans. A citizen of this State, the Hon. David L. Gregg, went there as Commissioner in 1853 and remained there, becoming one of the Ministers of State. Mr. Gregg died there a few years ago. The late King died on the 3d of February, 1874, and the Ministry then consisted of Charles R. Bishop, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Edwin O. Hall, of the Interior; Robert Sterling, of Finance; and A. F. Judd, Attorney General.

Capt. Cook included the Sandwich Islands among his discoveries, and was killed there in 1779. At that time each of the seven or eight islands had a King, but they were all soon after reduced under one Government by King Kamehameha, who reigned until his death, in 1819. He was succeeded by his son, Kamehameha II., under whom the country was Christianized. This King and his wife visited Europe, and both died in London in 1824. Kamehameha III., brother of his predecessor, reigned until his death, in 1854, and during that time many changes had been made in the form of the Government, which had passed under the control of Americans. Kamehameha IV., son of the preceding, was born in 1834, became King in 1854, and died in 1863. In 1856, he married a lady named Emma Rooker, a daughter of an English physician, by whom he had one son, who died in 1862. Kamehameha V., brother of the preceding King, reigned from 1863 to January, 1873. Leaving no son, the Council of State submitted the choice of a monarch to the people. Prince Lunalilo, who had led a vagabond sort of life for many years, was the nearest relative of the deceased King, and was chosen by a nearly unanimous vote. Queen Emma, the widow of Kamehameha IV., made an appeal, but got very few votes. Lunalilo, or King Bill, as he was irreverently styled, died Feb. 3, 1874, childless, and the choice was submitted to the Council of Nobles and Legislative Assembly. This time Queen Emma and Prince David Kalakaua were the contestants. The Prince was chosen, and, when the result was announced, the followers of Queen Emma attacked the Council-House, beat the members, and were so violent that the American and English vessels in the port of Honolulu had to interfere to quell the riot. The King elect is only related to the late royal family very distantly. He was one of the House of Nobles, and possibly is the best man left of a race that is rapidly degenerating and passing away. The annual election for members of the representative body took place just about the time of the late King's death, and the national prejudice against foreigners was so strong that in Honolulu all the "foreign" candidates were rejected, though it is conceded that the natives are wholly unfit for the duty of legislation. The population of the kingdom fifty years ago was 140,000, and now it hardly exceeds 55,000.

CURRENT COMMENT.

"RELIGIOUS HUMBUGS."
From the Danville (Ill.) Times.

RELIGIOUS HUMBUGS.—The supercilious and over-pious preachers who edit the *Interior*, the *Advance*, and some other prints at Chicago, are engaged in the unprofitable employment of writing long-primer philippics against THE TRIBUNE for publishing advertisements less offensive to morals than the full-fledged swindling announcements that adorn their own columns. These double-D physicians would do well to heal themselves before volunteering to cure a neighbor who wields a brighter pen for sound morals than they could, even if their sincerity were equal to his.

"THE WRONG PASSENGER."
From the Leavenworth (Kan.) Freeman.

THE WRONG PASSENGER.—The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* tackled THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE the other day, and the reader who will take the time to peruse the following article will agree with us that our Christian brethren of the *Advocate* woke up the wrong passenger. It is a truth that admits of no question, that a good many of the professedly Christian journals of the country, while they devote one side of their papers to the service of the Lord at two dollars and a half a year, give the other side to the service of the Devil—the lowest and nastiest service that the Devil has to do—at a hundred and fifty dollars a column.

THE OPINION OF A RELIGIOUS JOURNAL.
From the New Covenant.

The theological waters in Chicago are fearfully riled just now, and the Evangelical inhabitants, from tritons down to minnows, can scarcely see each other for mud. Prof. Patton, of the *Interior*, backed by Dr. Patterson, is flailing away at Prof. Swing, and Prof. Swing in turn—the most popular, and perhaps ablest, preacher in the city—is giving better blows than he receives. The beginning of the end will be next month, when the accused heretic will be brought before a council and tried. Dr. McKaig, another Presbyterian, is assailed for heresy, and also for graver misdemeanors than misbelief. Dr. Reid, another of the same Church, has been shown the door by his people, because the pew-rents fall off; but he does not see it, and won't go unless the Presbytery so order.

Florence McCarthy and the Union Park Baptist Church are full of fight, all seeming inspired by the Irish vim of the pastor, who has undoubtedly adopted the Donnybrook Fair motto, "Whenever you see a head, hit it."

And last, but not least, THE TRIBUNE, having been assailed for an objectionable advertisement by the *Advance*, *Interior*, and *Christian Advocate*, retaliates most savagely and justly, and refers to advertisements in each of these religious sheets that throw their citation into the shade, and prove their little fingers thicker than THE TRIBUNE's loins. They are utterly sent to grass in the controversy. The spirit in which the three religious papers have conducted this attack and their own defense is discreditable to journalism, minus the qualifying word religious.

It is comfortable to reflect that we Universalists, who have not been "set on fire of *Gehenna*," can get along peacefully without that commodity in our creed; that our churches are united and prosperous; and that, though we are not Evangelical, the secular press is not obliged to show us the path of decency. It is to be hoped that the waters may settle after a while, and that not only the creeds, but the conduct, of our Evangelical neighbors, may be improved.

THE COOK COUNTY DELEGATION.
From the St. Louis (Mo.) Globe.

The Chicago papers reflect upon the infrequent attendance of their Cook County members at Springfield, but their severity cannot but be considered unnecessary. The fewer members of the intellectual and moral calibre of those now composing the Cook County delegation that Chicago sends to Springfield, and the less they have to do with legislation, the better for their constituents.

AN ELEMENT OF TEMPERANCE.
From the Quincy (Ill.) Whig.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE believes that "The cultivation of the taste for lager-beer, as a substitute for the fiery alcoholic beverages used by the drinking community," would be a good deal more effectual method of promoting the cause of temperance than the one adopted by the Ohio women and their imitators; therefore, after showing the enormous profits made by the manufacturers and retailers of beer, it counsels the consumers of that beverage to insist upon a reduction of the retail price of the article, or at least to insist that no less than one-third of a quart of clear beer be given for 5 cents. Evidently THE TRIBUNE is finding its method of practicing temperance an expensive one, and it naturally wants to get more beer for its money. THE TRIBUNE's temperance theory, however, is one which those now engaged in the temperance movement might do well to consider. At any rate, one thing is morally certain: it would be found infinitely easier to induce the average citizen to pledge the cause of temperance in a foaming glass of lager than to close the doors of whisky-saloons with prayer, however fervent.

THAT "UNPARALLELED OUTRAGE."
From the Fort Wayne (Ind.) Sentinel.

Mr. Storey returns to the nauseating attack upon Dr. Johnson in the Sunday issue of his paper. Three columns are devoted to what he mildly terms "Scorpion-Lashes," purporting to be a series of articles written by physicians of Chicago, charging Dr. Johnson with having committed the most "unparalleled outrage of modern times." These communications are signed by the *noms de plume* of the supposed scorpions, all of which makes it more than probable that one Wilbur F. Storey is the scorpion aforesaid. The exhibition of this man's malice is disgusting.

SOME ADVICE TO MR. STOREY.
From the Quincy (Ill.) Whig.

Mr. Storey, of the Chicago *Times*, we are told, continues to write letters to himself urging himself not to kill Johnson, nor to do anything more rash than to prosecute the Doctor for libel in the courts of law; neither of which things, for the most obvious of reasons, does Mr. Storey need to urge himself not to do, through the columns of his paper. Should Mr. Storey begin presently to exhort himself not to kill himself, we are afraid there would be a good many who would be brutal enough to wish that Mr. Storey would for once spurn such advice.

MUSICAL CONVENTION.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

WARSAW, Ind., March 18.—The Musical Convention which opened in the new Opera-House on Monday evening is well attended, and much enthusiasm has already been created, under the earnest direction of Prof. H. S. Perkins, of Chicago. Two grand concerts will be given on Thursday and Friday evenings of this week.

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FOREIGN.

Queen Victoria's Speech at the Reopening of Parliament.

Proposed Legislation in Regard to Real Estate Transfers,

And the Relation Between Master and Servant.

Disraeli Will Advise the Early Release of the Fenian Prisoners.

The French Ambassador at Berlin About to Resign.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, March 18.—Parliament reassembled to-day. Shortly after the opening the members of the House of Commons were summoned to the Chamber of Peers to hear the Queen's speech read. It is as follows:

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN: I recur to your advice at the earliest period permitted by arrangements consequent upon the retirement of the late Administration. My foreign relations continue most friendly, and I shall not fail to exercise the influence arising from these cordial relations for the maintenance of European peace and faithful observance of international obligations.

MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCE.

The marriage of my son is at once a source of happiness to myself and a pledge friendship between the two great Empires.

THE ASHANTEE WAR

has terminated in the capture and destruction of the Capital, and negotiations which, I trust, may lead to a more satisfactory condition of affairs than hitherto. The courage, discipline, and endurance of my forces, and the energy and skill evinced in the conduct of the expedition, has brilliantly maintained, under the most trying circumstances, the traditionary reputation of the British army.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

I deeply regret that drought has affected the most populous provinces of the Indian Empire, and produced extreme scarcity (in some parts amounting to actual famine) over an area inhabited by many millions. I have directed the Governor-General of India to spare no cost in striving to mitigate this terrible calamity.

THE ESTIMATES.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The estimates for expenditures during the coming financial year will be forthwith submitted to you.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

My Lords and Gentlemen: The delay and expense attending the transfer of land in England has long been felt to be a reproach to our law, and serious obstacles to dealings in real property. I trust the measures which will now be submitted for your consideration will be found calculated to remove much of the evil which is complained of. You will probably be of opinion that the rearrangement of judicature and blending of the administration of law and equity which were effected in England by the enactment of the last session, ought to be extended to Ireland. You will be asked to devote part of your time to the accomplishment of this object. The greater part of these changes are inapplicable to the tribunals in Scotland, but you will be invited to consider the most satisfactory mode of bringing procedure upon Scottish appeals into harmony with recent legislation. Among other measures relating specially to Scottish interests, a bill amending the law relating to land rights and facilitating the transfer of land will be laid before you.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

Serious differences have arisen and remonstrances been made by large classes of the community as to the working of the recent act affecting the relationship between master and servant of the act of 1871, dealing with offenses connected with trade, and of the law of conspiracy. On these subjects I am desirous that, before attempting fresh legislation, you should be in possession of all the material facts, and of the precise questions in controversy. For this purpose I have issued my royal commission of inquiry into the state and working of the present laws, with a view to their early amendment, if found necessary.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

A bill will be introduced dealing with such parts of acts regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors as have given rise to complaints, and appear to deserve the interference of Parliament.

Your attention will also be directed to the laws affecting friendly provident societies. These matters will require grave consideration. I pray the Almighty to guide your deliberations.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS,

the address in reply to the speech from the throne was moved by the Marquis of Lothian, and seconded by the Earl of Cadogan. An interesting debate followed. The Duke of Somerset, a Liberal, made a sharp attack on Gladstone for listening to, if not encouraging, parties who favored the dismemberment of the Empire.

Earl Grey, another Liberal, described the dissolution of the last Parliament as an act of political suicide committed during temporary insanity.

Lord Selborne, late Lord High Chancellor, came to the defense of Gladstone with a brief but eloquent vindication of his course.

The Earl of Derby, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the course of some non-committal remarks on England's policy abroad, intimated that the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Princess Marie Alexandrova was a matter of political importance.

The address, which is a mere proof of the royal speech, was then adopted without amendment.

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

there was a very full attendance of members, and the galleries were crowded with spectators. Disraeli, on entering the Chamber, was received with triumphant cheers by his supporters. When the members had returned from the Chamber of Peers the Speaker read

A LETTER FROM THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE,

Sir Alexander Cockburn, informing the House of the circumstances under which one of its members (Whalley) was adjudged guilty of, and fined for, contempt of court.

Mr. Anderson gave notice that on the 31st instant he would call attention to the fact that British subjects had not yet received compensation for their losses in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of Washington.

An address in response to the Queen's speech, similar to that introduced in the Upper House, was moved by Sir William Sterling Maxwell, and seconded by Mr. Callender. Mr. Torrens moved an

AMENDMENT TO THE ADDRESS,

declaring that Parliament is conscious of its obligation to specially care for India, and assuring Her Majesty of the interest with which it will consider measures to alleviate the distress in that country, and to prevent its recurrence.

Mr. Gladstone rose and said he would not seek to place any obstruction in the way of the Government in its treatment of India. He deprecated the creation of a Commission to inquire into the relations of employers and employed, but concluded by promising to give the new Government a fair trial.

Disraeli objected to the amendment moved by Torrens, as inopportune, and it was withdrawn. The address was then adopted, and the House adjourned.

Thomas E. Taylor, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster under the new Government, has been re-elected to Parliament from Dublin County by 961 majority.

LONDON, March 19.—The Fusileers arrived at Portsmouth to-day from the Gold Coast.

LONDON, March 20—6 a. m.—The *Daily News* says it has been given to understand, on good authority, that Disraeli will advise the early release of the remaining Fenian convicts.

Arthur Peel has been designated as the Liberal Whip during the present session of Parliament.

Tempestuous weather is reported on the Scottish coasts, and there has been some damage to shipping.

GERMANY.

LONDON, March 20.—The *Daily Telegraph* has the following special dispatch from Berlin: Viscount de Gontaut Biron, French Ambassador, is about to resign in consequence of unpleasant relations with Prince Bismarck.

An adjournment of the Reichstag is probable, on account of Bismarck's illness.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—The Pacific Mail steamer Great Republic arrived this morning. She brings Hong Kong advices to Feb. 12, and Yokohama dates to Feb. 24, and the following passengers for New York: C. A. Flanders, M. Muratce, H. E. Nichols, W. Warren, S. M. Davison and wife, Miss Davison, E. W. Hance, John Wood, J. M. Jacquama, Col. Grainy, F. R. Gansmill.

JAPANESE NEWS.

The Japan *Gazette* of Feb. 23, contains the following:

On the 29th of January the Empress received the wives and families of the English, United States, and Belgian Ministers.

The Emperor has ordered that his own income shall pay tax equally with his subjects. He will pay about $23,000.

Kido, one of the foreign ambassadors, has been appointed Minister of Education.

The Japanese Government is making strenuous efforts to put down the rebellion of the Samourai, but many of the military threw down their arms and refused to fight their countrymen. The *Gazette* says people need have no fears for friends in Japan, nor for the financial condition of the country.

Ernomoto has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.

Iwakura had nearly recovered his health.

The Samourai of Sago-Ken-Hizen have assembled in their temples, demanding that an expedition be dispatched to Corea. Their number is constantly increasing. On the night of the 1st of February they went to the Bank of Ono, in Fukuoka, and used such violence that all the clerks fled.

The registration of the people has been disregarded for a long time, but it has now been accurately accomplished, and a census shows the population of the Empire to be 33,100,000.

The Chamber of Commerce of Yokohama has strongly recommended an order for the storing of petroleum at a safe distance from the city, but the Government has taken no action in the matter.

Okubo has gone south as Commissioner from the Mikado to the disaffected people there, taking a strong force of marines, the infantry refusing to go. These refusals of the soldiers to obey orders shows a very strong spirit of rebellion.

The work of constructing a telegraph line northward is progressing favorably.

The news from China by the steamer is unimportant. The *Press* says the currency is depressed, and that the statistics of the Chamber of Commerce of Hong Kong show an unsatisfactory condition of the finances.

It is reported that the questions between Peru and China relative to the coolie traffic will be referred to Russia for arbitration.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 23.—The revision of the Japanese treaties makes but little progress. Notes have passed between the foreign Ministers and the Japanese Government, but the latter is using all its endeavors to have ex-territorial jurisdiction abolished, which point, the representatives, having been instructed by their respective Governments, refuse to concede. The negotiations may be said at present to be at a dead-lock.

It is said the budget for 1874, prepared by the Minister of Finance, shows a very favorable state of the national finances.

Great anxiety was felt for some days as to the safety of the Pacific Mail steamship Alaska, which did not arrive here until the evening of the 5th inst., nine days over contract time. The delay was caused solely by bad weather.

A scheme is under consideration for improving the harbor of Yokohama, by building piers so as to shelter the anchorage from prevailing winds.

FRANCE.

PARIS March 19.—The *Univers* newspaper has resumed publication, the term for which it was suspended having expired. It signalizes its reappearance by publishing a letter from the Pope denouncing the enemies of the Church.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

The Accounts of the Fifteenth Iowa General Assembly Closed.

Its Work as Compared with That of Its Predecessor.

The Michigan Legislature Decide upon an Elective Judiciary.

IOWA.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., March 19.—The Fifteenth General Assembly adjourned this morning at 10 o'clock. Last night, both Houses were in session till 2 o'clock, and this morning no business of importance was done, except to pass the bill redistricting the State in senatorial and representative districts. The usual resolutions of thanks to the presiding officers, clerks, and reporters were passed, and a very general good feeling prevailed among the members.

THE SESSION

has been about the usual length, and all the important legislation has been accomplished. About 200 bills found a grave on the motion that all the bills before the General Assembly be indefinitely postponed. Nearly all the Representatives departed for their homes to-day, and not a few lobbyists, who still hoped that there was a chance for their pet bills in the closing hours of the session, departed with them. In

CASTING UP ACCOUNTS,

it is ascertained that the special appropriations of the Fifteenth General Assembly aggregate $475,000 against $765,000 appropriated by the Fourteenth General Assembly for the same purposes.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 19.—In the Senate the majority of the committee on submitting the taxation of the liquor traffic reported opposing separate submission of the taxation question. The minority favored it. The question was tabled by 17 to 13.

The Senate concurred with the House in providing for an elective judiciary, and requiring four terms of court to be held in counties of 20,000 inhabitants; also in giving the Supreme Court general control over law practice.

An attempt to strike out Sec. 9, limiting trade instruction in prison, failed in the Senate.

The Senate ordered to a third reading the

SCHEDULE OF SALARIES

substantially the same as previously reported: Governor, $3,000, and the other officers 2,500 and $2,000. The Auditor-General, Superintendent of Instruction, Secretary of State, Commissioners of Land-Office, and Attorney-General are required to reside at Lansing. A separate message was read from the Governor, and several bills introduced in each House. The Senate insisted on a

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION

of $2,000. The House wants $1,500.

THE STATE FUNDS.

The House passed, by 65 to 23, a resolution requiring the State Treasurer to report without delay the names of banks where the money of the State is deposited, the amount in each, bonds taken to secure the State, names of the bondsmen, and amount of liability of each bondsman. The resolution was moved by Mr. Perry, of Oakland, Democrat, who said that the aggregate bonds of the Treasurer are only $150,000, while he has sometimes $1,000,000 on hand, and has averaged $800,000 during the past year.

Many bills covered by the Governor's message were passed in both Houses. They relate almost exclusively to local interests, and are not of general importance.

The Houses disagree on the

ARTICLE ON RAILROADS,

and a Committee of Conference has been ordered.

Article 13, concerning education, was ordered to a third reading in the Senate.

The Houses disagree concerning the paying of Chaplain for religious services. The Senate does not want one.

The session will continue till the middle or end of next week.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., March 19.—The Supreme Court to-day refused the application for a writ of quo warranto, in the case of Weimer against Welsh.

Gov. Allen to-day sent to the Senate the name of Walter C. Hood, of Marietta, O., to be State Librarian from March 24.

In the Senate the Weimer-Welsh contested election case was taken up. An attachment was issued for three witnesses from Union County. The afternoon was spent in the examination of witnesses.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, March 19.—The Senate to-day reconsidered the passage of the Ten-Hour bill to be enacted, and postponed the subject until to-morrow.

On March 24 the House will vote for a successor to Senator Sumner.

FRESHETS IN THE FAR WEST.

OMAHA, Neb., March 19.—The ice in the river moved out at 12 o'clock to-day. The Union Pacific train from the West, due at 3 o'clock, will not arrive until midnight or later, on account of the bridge over Loup Fork, two miles west of Columbus, having been weakened and made unsafe by the giving out of the ice. The bridge is being repaired and strengthened to-day. About a quarter of a mile of the Union Pacific Telegraph Line washed away at the same place last night. The ice in the Platte River is also running out.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Diligent inquiry among prominent members of the Produce Exchange fails to establish the truth of the rumors of heavy failures among Liverpool dealers in California wheat.

POLITICAL.

Massachusetts Politicians Anxious to Name Sumner's Successor.

Mr. Dawes' Friends at Work in His Behalf.

The Caucus and No-Caucus Republicans at Odds.

Other Political Matters.

The Massachusetts Senatorship.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, March 19.—The Dawes faction has been busy to-day, and there is but little doubt that they will have, within twenty-four hours, a pretty accurate calculation of the number of votes they can depend upon. Senator Learned, of Pittsfield, is their leader. He is a man of wealth and influence, and is credited with having the idea that Mr. Dawes' present seat would fit him. All the work thus far done openly has been by the Dawes men as such, who number about forty or fifty men in the western counties.

THE BUTLER PARTY

is comparatively quiet, their idea is that as last year the contest was between Boutwell and Dawes, they can reckon on all the Boutwell men now to stand by Mr. Dawes, who will also be able to hold all his friends of last year. In this calculation they do not allow for those who voted for Boutwell so as to give Richardson his place in the Treasury, and for a large number who saw in Dawes, what they see no longer, an anti-Butler candidate. The friends of

HOAR AND ADAMS

have as yet done nothing to show their strength, though the former quietly claim plurality of the Legislature.

THE DEMOCRATS

have really taken preliminary steps to insure holding the balance of power. At their caucus last night, they voted unanimously to nominate a Democrat, and stick to him until the majority of the caucus voted that it was time to do otherwise. To-night, they meet to choose a candidate.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The *Journal's* last comment is:

It matters but very little what Gen. Butler has to say regarding a caucus, and so far as the fear is entertained that he may claim the election of Mr. Dawes as a Butler victory, we had better dismiss that fear, if it is to operate as it now threatens to do, in placing the anti-Butler Republicans in a bad position for the State campaign. Let the Senators and Representatives do what is right and square, and the people will indorse their action, but do not let them be swerved from a path which promises at best a deliverance from a "corner" which is being manipulated by Gen. Butler. The unanimous Republican vote for a candidate is what the Essex member most fears.

The *Daily Advertiser* to-morrow morning urges retaining Mr. Hoar where he is; and says:

The selection of a Senator like Mr. Adams, under existing circumstances, would be an evidence of strength, and not of weakness. If this is leaving our intrenchments, it is leaving them for a stronger position. It is necessary to be sure that our Senators and Representatives should fight corruption. Butler's presence in public life is an affront and a perpetual challenge to honest men. But in the affairs of this Republic there are vast fields of service where Butler is unknown, and whither nothing but a miracle can transport him and his kind. Nor is the Republican party of Massachusetts to be debauched or disbanded on any issue like this. It has much to do before that time comes. Least of all should the choice of a Senator like Mr. Adams tend to that result, unless we are seeking a pretext for its destruction, and are willing to stake this most momentous issue on the result of a choice between candidates any one of whom would serve the State and the country well.

Oregon Democratic State Nominations.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says the Democratic State Convention organized yesterday with J. S. M. Van Cleve as President. A platform was adopted in favor of the free navigation of the Columbia River, the construction of a breakwater at Port Oxford, the construction of the Portland, Dallas & Salt Lake Railroad to the southern boundary of the State; sympathy was declared in favor of the Patrons of Husbandry, and in favor of an economical administration of State affairs. Gov. Grover was chosen by acclamation for re-election, Mr. Chadwick for re-election as Secretary of State, and G. A. Lodon was nominated for Congress.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Dam at Kilbourn City, Wis., Not a Nuisance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 19.—The United States District Court has been occupied since March 5 with the trial of the suit of J. W. Bradford, of Quincy, Ill., vs. the Kilbourn Manufacturing Company et al., which was concluded this morning. The suit has involved important interests of Kilbourn City, where, by the dam across the Wisconsin River, below the Dells. Strong effort has been made for years to build up Kilbourn City as a manufacturing place, but the lumbermen on the Upper Wisconsin, and especially the Yellow River, object to the dam as involving extra cost and hazard in rafting. A large number of lumbermen, raftsmen, and pilots have been examined, and the defense has generally found them unwilling witnesses. Messrs. Cottrell & Prenties were attorneys for the plaintiff, and Gregory & Pinney, of this city, for the defendants. The jury were charged by Judge Hopkins Tuesday afternoon, and were out agreeing on a verdict till 6 o'clock this morning. The verdict is rather mixed, each side having something to rejoice in, though the defendants claim a substantial victory. The dam was not declared a nuisance as applied for. A verdict was awarded the plaintiff against the Kilbourn Manufacturing Company, but not against the other parties put in as co-defendants, for $507 damages, with costs for injuries to his lumber while passing over Kilbourn Dam. A verdict was also given that the dam is not constructed according to the charter, but that it is not a material obstruction to the river. Another suit of the same nature instituted by the same party, began to-day with a new jury.

Suits to Recover the Value of Wheat Burned in an Elevator.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

McGREGOR, Ia., March 17.—Last summer, when the grain-elevator of Beedle & Slee, of Cresco, Ia., was consumed by fire, 25,000 bushels of wheat in the elevator were destroyed. There was insurance sufficient to cover the loss of 10,000 bushels, which left 15,000 bushels uninsured. The parties storing this wheat with the Company stored it on the following conditions: That they should receive the amount stored, of as good a grade of wheat, or receive money for the wheat at the market-value. Judge Dillon has held that this agreement was a conditional sale. In that case, the Elevator-Company would be clearly liable. Twenty suits have been instituted in the Circuit Court of Howard County, by parties storing this wheat, for the recovery of the amount of $15,000, and these suits are to be tried the present week. The cases excite considerable interest.

Suit Against the City of Milwaukee to Recover for a Change of Grade.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—By a suit commenced in the Circuit Court, the question is raised whether the city is liable for damages to houses and lots by surface water and deterioration in value owing to a change of grade, by which permanent improvements are left several feet below the street footwalk, etc.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

At Hartford, Conn., on Wednesday last, the white wife of James Freeman (colored) killed her sister, owing to jealousy.

—Lowenstein, convicted of murder, on Wednesday night made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from the Albany Jail.

—George Buss, a boy about 17 years of age, has been arrested at Davenport on suspicion of setting several fires which have occurred there of late. The evidence against him is strong.

—Edward D. C. McKay, charged with writing letters to the New York Stock Exchange purporting to be signed by the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, on the 17th of February, has been indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of obtaining goods on false pretenses.

—Two policemen were committed to the Tombs in New York City yesterday, without bail, pending an investigation on the charge of committing murderous assaults on citizens.

—Badeau, Lockwood & Co., fruit-dealers of New York City, have suspended business, pending the examination of their accounts. Their late bookkeeper is said to be a defaulter to the amount of $50,000,—not $60,000, as heretofore stated.

—The Board of Fire Underwriters of New York, in accordance with a recent resolution to pay rewards for the arrest and conviction of incendiaries, paid yesterday to properly authorized persons $500 for the conviction of Charles E. Hunter, who fired his own house in Gransville, Ind.

—The night express south on the C. & N. W. Railroad ran off the track at Sharon, Wis., at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. All the cars went off, and all were more or less damaged. The accident occurred on level ground, and fortunately no one was injured. All trains were delayed. The track was not cleared until afternoon. The accident was caused by a broken frog.

—Oscar Burgan, a young man about 15 years of age, mysteriously disappeared from his home, some 3 miles south of Kokomo, Ind. He started to school Monday morning, as usual, and has not been seen since. Some three weeks ago, a young man by the name of Lindley Trueblood also mysteriously disappeared from the same place. No cause can be assigned for either disappearance, nor can any trace be found of either, though diligent search has been made in every direction.

—The Memphis *Appeal* says the Directors of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, after a session of three days, adjourned. The object of the meeting was to consider the proposition of the Southern Security Company to annul the lease and restore the road to the stockholders, upon condition that the latter pay the former a bonus of $180,000, which the lessees claim to have lost in running connecting roads. The Directors rejected the proposition, the reason being that Tom Scott's Company is behind on on the lease $175,000 to $185,000.

—Harrison V. Wheeler, of Ludington, Mich., was yesterday appointed Judge of the Nineteenth Circuit at Adrian.

—Louis Falk, assisted by the following Chicago artists: Miss Lewis, and Messrs. Ranney, Phillips, Kimbark, and Leffler, gave an organ concert at the Second Presbyterian Church, in Springfield, Ill., last night. They were greeted with a fine audience, and were severally encored.

—The Rev. Father Riordan, of Chicago, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Milwaukee, last night, delivered an address on the Catholic Church, in which he reviewed the struggles of the Church against Italian bandits, French Communists, English aristocrats, and Prussian soldiers, declaring that the Church is now, and in all ages has been, the only champion of the people against despotism; and that she is the true fountain of this age of progress instead of the obstructionist she is charged with being. He insisted that the struggle between the Protestant and Catholic has ceased, and that it is now a war of Christianity against Infidelity. He alluded in scathing terms to the late Episcopal Convention.

CRIME.

Further Particulars of the Fight with the Railroad Robbers.

Robberies and Murders in Saline County, Ill.

A $25,000 County Treasury Defalcation in Iowa.

The Supposed Gad's Hill Robbers—Their Fight with Detectives.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SEDALIA, Mo., March 19.—Dispatches up to 1 o'clock from Appleton City, the nearest telegraph station to Monagan Springs,

WHERE THE CONFLICT OCCURRED

between Pinkerton's detectives and the supposed Gad's Hill robbers, say that only two of the parties who went out have returned. They state that one detective is wounded with three bullet wounds and one charge of buckshot. A guide named Donovan was killed. John Younger is killed, and it is believed his brother is wounded. The detective who fled to the woods has not been heard from. There were five of the Younger party. Another dispatch states that three of the attacking party were killed outright. One of them was Edwin B. Daniels, former Deputy-Sheriff of McClair County. Younger was buried yesterday. There are four brothers of

THE YOUNGER FAMILY

who have made their headquarters in the vicinity of Monagan Springs since 1865, and have exercised a terrorism over the people of that region; and, though their desperate character were well known, they have been shielded from arrest by a dread of the neighbors to inform against them. Those who profess to be best acquainted with them don't believe the story that they were connected with the Iowa train-robbery.

Monagan Springs are situated in a mountainous country heavily wooded.

[To the Associated Press.]

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., March 19.—A gentleman just arrived from St. Clair County says that three of Pinkerton's detectives discovered the hiding-place of the Younger brothers, who are part of the railroad-robbery gang. They attacked them and a fight ensued, resulting in the killing of two detectives and one of the Youngers. The third detective succeeded in escaping unharmed. The balance of the gang made their escape. A party left Appleton City last night to care for the remains of the detectives.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—It is now stated that the detectives killed by the Younger brothers, in St. Clair County, on last Tuesday, belonged to a party of four who went from this city privately in the hope of capturing the Gads Hill railroad robbers. No further particulars of the affair have been received.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 19.—No further information regarding the fight between the detectives and the Younger brothers at Monagan Springs last Monday has been received here by any one in authority, but the *Globe* received a special late to-night from Appleton City, which gives

A DIFFERENT VERSION

of the affair. It states that the party searching for the Younger brothers was composed of Deputy-Sheriff Daniels, of Osceola, and two detectives, names not given. While riding along the road they were overtaken by the Youngers, and ordered to surrender and lay down their arms. One of the detectives ran and escaped. The others surrendered, and gave up their arms. James Younger then shot and killed Daniels in cold blood; and, while firing on the detective, the latter drew a Derringer, which he had concealed, and shot Younger. The detective is now at Roscoe, lying in a critical condition, with three bullets in his back, and a load of buckshot in his left shoulder.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 19.

Notwithstanding the heavy rewards offered for the discovery and apprehension of the Gad's Hill robbers, and the numerous parties of detectives who have gone in search of them, nothing definite has yet been ascertained as to their whereabouts, or who they are. Yesterday the Hon. Thomas Allen, President of the Iron Mountain Railroad, received a dispatch stating that two detectives and a man named John Younger, who is suspected of being one of the robbers, had been killed near Monagan Springs, St. Clair County, Mo. The detectives were of a party of four who went up there privately from this city, in hopes to discover and capture the robbers. Their names were not learned, but in this connection we may state that a brother-in-law of one of the detectives killed received a dispatch from the scene of the fight, asking him to "come out immediately and bring a coffin, as Ed is killed. He was shot by one of the Younger brothers to-day. Bring Sue" (sister of the murdered detective).

The dispatch received by Mr. Allen did not mention any particulars of the killing of either party, but we learn that there was a skirmish between the detectives and those supposed to be a portion of the robbers, in or near a hut in the woods, away from the public thoroughfare. John Younger is one of four brothers, who are under suspicion of belonging to the gang, and several significant facts lead to the inference that the whole gang is in that neighborhood. One of the facts is, that several persons who went from there just before the Gad's Hill affair returned a few days afterward with plenty of money and new horses, vastly better than the ones they took away. Another fact is that each of these persons, whenever a stranger approaches him, immediately draws out his pistol and places himself on the defensive. It is related of one of the Youngers, that he was recently in a barber-shop in Rolla being shaved, when the Sheriff of the county entered, and Younger, seeing his reflection in the glass, jumped up, half shaved as he was, and drawing his revolver, backed out of the barber-shop and went away. During that night a gentleman of Rolla, who happened to be concealed, saw or heard two persons meet, and, as he learned from their conversation, by appointment. One was to receive money from the other, and the latter expressed his regret at not being able to give him more, saying: "He did not get as much at Gad's Hill as he expected." The gentleman recognized the one who made that remark as a person from St. Clair County, in the neighborhood where the Youngers live.

After the robbery of the Iowa train about a year ago, followed by the robbing of the Chillicothe Bank and the St. Joseph Agricultural Fair safe, a party of persons pursued the robbers, and, coming up with them, were overpowered and disarmed. These gentlemen express a very firm belief that these robbers and the ones who robbed the mail-stage in Arkansas and the train at Gad's Hill are the same, and that shortly after the latter affair they returned to St. Clair County, where they have remained ever since.

Defalcation of the Ex-County Treasurer of Warren County, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 19.—The city papers publish the defalcation of the ex-County Treasurer of Warren County, P. P. Henderson. He held the office for eight years, but was defeated last fall by the Anti-Monopolists. In January, when he turned over the office to his successor, he failed to make a settlement satisfactory to the Board of Supervisors. Investigation was instituted, and the discovery made that through the last six years of his term he had balanced his books in his favor a little each time. Irregularities have been found throughout his books, and last night his bondsmen demanded the surrender of his property. The amount is not yet ascertained, but is supposed to reach $25,000.

Warlike Justices in Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 19.—A few days ago a colored Justice in DeSoto County, Miss., near Commerce, gave judgment against parties residing in rival beats or districts, which led to a clash of authority, one charging the other with having changed his docket after hearing of his rival's decision, and forthwith issuing a warrant for his arrest. When the Constable, with a colored posse, attempted to make the arrest, he found an armed party awaiting their arrival, who fired upon the posse, badly wounding two of them, and capturing the Constable, who was taken to Austin by the warlike Justice to be turned over to the Sheriff, who arrested the entire party. The case was being tried at last accounts, and caused intense excitement among the colored population.

Robberies and Murders in Saline County, Ind.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 19.—Special dispatches to the *Journal* indicate that Saline County is troubled by an organized gang of robbers, who are committing outrages in Harrisburg and the neighborhood. Several murders have recently been committed by a masked gang of men, and a number of robberies committed. Night before last the Circuit Clerk's office was entered by means of false keys, and a large sum of money belonging to the county was stolen. This was the third time that place has been entered. Last night the County Clerk's office was entered and seventy indictments, principally issued against saloon-keepers, were stolen. This made the fourth burglary of the house within a short time. During the last few days one murder and two robberies are reported.

Case of Braun, the Embezzling Treasurer of Lucas County, Ohio.

TOLEDO, O., March 19.—Dr. Valentine Braun, ex-Treasurer of Lucas County, was arraigned for trial yesterday in the Common Pleas Court on a charge of embezzling public funds during his term of office, but, owing to the absence of the prosecuting witness, Ernst Greiner, the trial did not proceed. Greiner is also an ex-Treasurer, and stands indicted for the same offense. His trial was to have followed that of Braun, when he suddenly disappeared. The Sheriff spent yesterday and last night in fruitless efforts to discover his whereabouts, and his bail—$10,000—was to-day declared forfeited. Braun's case was then adjourned until the next term of court.

Two Brothers Charged with Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SEYMOUR, Ind., March 19.—Last Saturday the body of a man was found in Salt Creek, in the northwestern part of this (Jackson) county, with his throat cut and a stone tied around his neck. Two brothers, James and Alexander Fleetwood, were arrested, each one swearing out a warrant against the other. On the way to jail one of them escaped, but gave himself up last night, and they are both now in jail awaiting trial. The report that they had been hanged by the Vigilance Committee is false.

Infanticide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., March 19.—A servant girl named Maggie Oleson has confessed to the murder of her illegitimate child by cutting its throat with a carving knife. The child was found in the Fifth Ward yesterday. The girl has been arrested.

The Whicher Murder, Near Independence, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 19.—The body of J. W. Whicher, the detective, which was found in the road near Independence, Mo., some days ago, arrived here to-night in charge of Mr. Angell, of Chicago, and will be taken to that city.

CHARLES SUMNER.

Meetings of Colored Citizens to Express Sorrow for the Loss of Their Great Champion, and Respect for His Memory—Is Judge Hoar a Second Hannibal?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 19.—The colored people of this city held a memorial meeting to-night in the Bethel Methodist Church in honor of the late Charles Sumner. Bishop Campbell, colored, of Philadelphia, presided. The church was crowded to excess. Bishop Campbell said that Mr. Sumner's memory will never perish so long as Africa's sons trod the soil of America. The Rev. Mr. Hunter offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the colored people of Philadelphia, in mass meeting assembled, most emphatically declare our high appreciation of his universal love and labor for the alleviation of the oppressed, and particularly of his life-long advocacy of the cause of our race in this country.

Resolved, That we, as a race, will ever emulate his bright example, wisely supporting the principles of truth, justice, and freedom; and in pursuit of these high aims, and as a monument to the memory of the late Hon. Charles Sumner, now write as our motto and the platform of our future action: "Eternal and Uncompromising Hostility to Every Form of Oppression."

Resolved, That as Hamilcar swore Hannibal to eternal hatred to the Romans, and Charles Sumner, in his dying hour, obligated Judge Hoar to serve the cause of freedom, so pledge we ourselves by his memory to labor untiringly for the alleviation of the oppressed of all lands and races.

Able addresses were delivered by Judge Paxons, Robert Purvis, Isaiah C. Wear, and others, eulogistic of the late Senator, after which the vast assemblage broke up.

AT QUINCY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., March 19.—The colored citizens of Quincy held a meeting to-night to take action relative to the death of Senator Sumner. Two sets of resolutions were introduced, and some discussion prevailed, but all finally united in deploring the death of their friend and champion. A colored politician attempted to turn the occasion to political account, but he was effectually squelched.

PORK-PACKING.

Statistics Furnished by the Superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

CINCINNATI, O., March 19.—The remaining features of the report of Col. Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, on pork-packing, will be published to-morrow. From this it appears that the decrease in the aggregate weight this winter is 8 56-100 per cent; decrease in average gross weight, 7 33-100 per cent; whole number of barrels of mess pork made 423,000, compared with 346,000 the preceding year; prime mess, 47,000, compared with 31,000; clear, 7,500, compared with 9,000; rump, 13,000, compared with 17,000. The relation of lard to gross weight is 13 28-100 per cent. Packing—March 1 to Nov. 1, 1873, 1,038,106 hogs; average gross weight, 229 15-100 pounds. These figures embrace the October packing, though the report says the product entered into supplying the demand for the winter product, the purpose being to adhere to the general plan of dividing the packing specifically into two seasons, thus excluding the October work from the remainder of the winter, which was promulgated last Monday, and the packing for the preceding summer was 495,714. San Francisco packed this winter 26,500 and 8,750 last summer. These were not embraced in the general aggregates of the West, nor any part of the Pacific Slope. The receipts of hogs in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore aggregate, from March 1 to Nov. 1, last year, 2,246,761, an increase over the preceding summer of 149,231. The receipts this winter at the four cities were 1,649,892, an increase of 135,652.

EAST LIBERTY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., March 19.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 87 cars; best, $6.25@6.37½; medium, $5.75@6.00; common, $5.00@5.25; bulls, $4.00@4.50.

HOGS—Arrivals, 23½ cars; best Philadelphia, $6.25@6.50; Yorkers, $5.50@5.50.

SHEEP—Arrivals none; best, $7.50@7.75; medium, $6.00@6.75.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

(Continued from the Second Page.)

Presbyterian (Rev. Dr. Squiers') Church this afternoon. The Mayors of Allegheny and Pittsburgh were thanked for their promptness in giving orders to have the Sunday law enforced. The Pennsylvania Company has abolished the sale of liquors along its lines at the hotels and eating-houses, and a letter from Mr. William Shaw to that effect was read. This shuts off whisky between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, and Chicago and Pittsburgh.

THE PLEDGES FOR DRUGGISTS

and physicians to sign were brought up. The majority of the Pittsburgh drug-stores are nothing but after-midnight drinking saloons. The pledge asks druggists to sell on physicians' prescriptions only, and the phisicians pledge themselves to prescribe liquor only in cases of actual necessity. The matter created much discussion, many not thinking them far-reaching enough, and demanding further promises, many of them impracticable. The whole matter was finally laid on the table, and the Executive Committee, which meets on Saturday, ordered to settle it by preparing a pledge for adoption on Tuesday afternoon next, at the meeting to be held in Dr. Fraser's Church, on Diamond and Ross streets.

OHIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AT CLEVELAND, O.

CLEVELAND, O., March 19.—The temperance movement to-day resulted in one of the most disgraceful scenes of mob-violence ever witnessed in this country. A party of ladies, fifteen or twenty in number, were engaged in work on the West Side of the river, followed about by the usual crowd. As the afternoon progressed, the crowd augmented and became noisy and uproarious. About 5 o'clock, demonstrations of violence became so threatening that the ladies started to withdraw, when they were set upon by a mob. Doolittle, Superintendent of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad Shops, in trying to protect the ladies, was knocked down and terribly beaten. Others who interfered were also

SEVERELY HANDLED.

A small force of police on the ground was overpowered, and not until several relays were called and the Police Superintendent arrived could the mob be kept back. The ladies finally were driven off to their homes in carriages. None of the ladies were seriously injured, though several received slight kicks and bruises. The portion of the city in which the attack occurred has always given the police trouble. The population is chiefly of Germans of the lower class. The affair will have a tendency to accelerate the movement here, as public sentiment is thoroughly aroused at the insults heaped upon the ladies, who are the wives and daughters of first citizens. There is considerable loud talk in the vicinity of a riot to-night, but no further trouble is apprehended. There is no remarkable progress in the movement in other parts of the city.

[To the Associated Press.]

CLEVELAND, O., March 19.—This afternoon sixty ladies left the First Baptist Church, the headquarters of the Temperance League, and marched to Ontario street, where they found an immense crowd awaiting their arrival. The ladies visited the saloon of D. Price, who received them courteously, but would not allow them to enter the saloon on account of the crowd. Services were held on the sidewalk in front of the saloon. From here the ladies went to Frinkner's Winter Garden, a large lager-beer saloon, where they were invited into the saloon, and prayed and sang for some time. On leaving this place, they encountered an immense mob, and were so rudely treated that they abandoned their original programme, which embraced visits to-night on ten saloons, and marched to the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. In front of this building services were held before an audience of about 2,000. On the West Side three bands of about fifteen ladies each started out. Two of the bands made a number of calls, and were respectfully received by all. The third band, which moved up Pearl street, was followed by a large and disorderly crowd. The ladies were assailed with yells and insulting remarks when they attempted to pray or sing, and the crowd, which had become larger and more excited as they moved along, finally became entirely unmanageable. The ladies were threatened with violence, and at one place two of them were quite severely injured. A number of gentlemen who interfered in behalf of the ladies, were badly beaten. A policeman was struck on the head with a brick while attempting to keep the mob back, and is very seriously injured. The ladies finally reached their homes in safety. The result of the day's work is very discouraging, and it is believed that the plan of praying at saloons will be abandoned. Much indignation is expressed by citizens at the action of the mob, and if the ladies continue their work they will not lack physical support.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., March 19.—Street-praying in large bands was commenced in the first ward by the temperance women to-day. Five temperance meetings were held in the city to-night.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT AND ANN ARBOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 19.—To-day the ladies observed fasting and prayer for the temperance cause. There was no let-up on the saloons, against which they have for several days directed their efforts. Platt's Hotel has closed its bar, and Hayden has closed for the present, at least. The prayer-meeting to-day was cheered by a telegram from Ann Arbor, stating that the war had been inaugurated in that city.

ILLINOIS.

AT QUINCY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., March 19.—A meeting of the temperance people was held here to-night, at which it was resolved to delegate to the women exclusively the whole business of suppressing the whisky traffic. The ladies appointed a meeting for organization on Tuesday next, and on Thursday a temperance prayer-meeting is to be held.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. March 19.—The ladies began their crusade to-day in earnest. A large prayer-meeting was held at the First Presbyterian Church, after which nineteen ladies started on a tour of visitation. They visited first the Leland saloon, where they prayed, sang, and conversed with the proprietors. These gentlemen said they must keep open their saloon or cease to keep hotel. They next visited the places kept by Wolgamuth & Flood. Here the crowd rushed into the saloon, and pressed up so closely on the outside that a large plate window was broken. Mr. Flood said that, as a business transaction, he wanted pay for his window; and the ladies agreed to pay him. They visited consecutively then Hiller's, the St. Elmo, Rayburn's, and the St. Nicholas. No conquest was made, though Rayburn said he would like to quit, if he could do anything else. The ladies held a meeting with the druggists of the city, all of whom agreed to cease selling whisky for other than medicinal or mechanical purposes, except Glidden & Co. and John Fisher. This is a great triumph.

A preliminary meeting was held to-day to get up a People's Reform ticket, and another will be held in a few days. The Hon. William Jayne, and Obed Lewis, Esq., have been prominently mentioned for Mayor.

KANSAS.

AT LEAVENWORTH.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 19.—The temperance movement here is becoming more active. The ladies have visited two or more saloons every day this week. To-day a visit was paid to the Continental Hotel, where they were refused admission, but held a prayer-meeting on the sidewalk. At a German beer-saloon they were annoyed and jeered at by an immense crowd, but no violence was offered. The ladies formed a line in front of the bar to prevent selling while the meeting proceeded. As there were only twenty-two of them, the bar was too long, and beer was dispensed vigorously on both ends of the counter. To-night, at the mass-meeting, a large crowd was present. Jennison, a noted gambler and saloon-keeper, addressed a crowd, arguing in favor of intemperance and against teetotalism. He favored going to the fountain-head and electing temperance officials to high places in Congress, etc. He spoke bitterly against the United States Collector, who recently made a strong temperance speech, claiming that the Collector made his living by signing United States stamps with the blood of the widows and orphans of drunkards.

MAINE.

AT BANGOR.

BANGOR, Me., March 19.—Ladies connected with the new temperance movement met to-night, and adopted a series of resolutions asking that the prohibitory law be strictly enforced in this city. If this is not done, they will resort to prayer as has been done in the West.

NEW JERSEY.

AT ELIZABETH.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 19.—The meeting last night to express indignation at the German demonstration last Sunday against the Sunday law was the largest ever seen in this city. Clergymen made addresses. Resolutions were adopted declaring that open and organized resistance to the Sabbath law by habitual violators, supported by a large and formidable element of infidelity, inspires alarm for the permanency of the Christian Sabbath, and calling on all good citizens to forsake party affiliations and put it down.

LOCAL OPTION LAW.

TRENTON, N. J., March 19.—The Local Option bill, limiting the question of license to be determined by the legal voters of the State at large, has passed the Senate.

MASSACHUSETTS.

AT WORCESTER.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 19.—The women's temperance movement took a new phase to-day. Without previous announcement, four bands of ten or twelve women each started out and visited many prominent saloons, singing and praying wherever they were allowed, and urging the owners, barkeepers, and spectators to sign the pledge. They were generally well treated, but their appeals met with no marked success.

CANADA.

Jottings from Toronto—The Lumber Trade at Ottawa—The Nova Scotian Assembly.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, March 19.—The Welland Canal is to be drained of water on Monday next, to permit of repairs being made.

The molders of the town of Oshawa are on a strike against a reduction of wages.

A man was drowned in a still full of whisky yesterday.

A life-prisoner in the Provincial Penitentiary attempted to kill a fellow-prisoner yesterday by striking him on the head with a stone-hammer several times. An investigation as to how such a thing was to happen when there are so many guards and keepers is probable.

A most brutal outrage was yesterday perpetrated in the bush near Guelph, by a fiend in human shape upon a little girl 5 years of age. He was observed entering the bush with the child in his arms, but managed to effect his escape though his pursuers were within a few yards of him.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 19.—There is more activity in the lumber trade this week, as American buyers are arriving every day to make purchases. Contracts for the summer have been made by some of the Chaudiere mill-owners at the following rates: Stocks and sidings, $17 per m; strips, $4 to $4.50; culls, $9. Some of the latter have been sold as low as $8.50. American buyers have been so backward that some mill-owners have made contracts for cutting deals for the British market at £27 10s for firsts, two-thirds of that amount for seconds, and one-third for thirds.

THE INDIANS.

Lieut. Col. Powell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in British Columbia, is here to receive instructions from the Government as to the policy to be pursued in dealing with the Indians of the Pacific Coast.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NOVA SCOTIA SUBSIDY.

HALIFAX, March 19.—The Nova Scotia Legislature are now considering the resolutions bearing on the question of an increased subsidy. The chief clause therein is this: "That in the opinion of this House, the increased subsidy to which, under the Dominion act of 1873 this province is entitled, was calculated and allowed on $9,186,000 granted by the act of 1865, and not upon the sum of $8,000,000 mentioned as the probable debt of this province in the union act of 1867."

ST. PAUL.

Action by the School Board in the Scandal Case—Public Indignation—Judicial Resignation.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, March 19.—The Board of Education last evening refused to adopt either the majority or minority reports from the Committee, both of which entirely cleared Prof. Taylor and Miss Tinker, the school-teachers, from the scandalous charges made against them, and adopted a resolution notifying Taylor that he was dismissed from service for showing partiality to younger teachers in the division he superintends. This was done in secret session, all that is known of which being that there was an exciting session, and much quarreling.

LATER.—The Board discovered that it must give thirty days notice of dismissal, and amended its resolution accordingly.

The newspapers to-day obtained and published the full evidence taken in the matter, from which it appears that a great scandal was founded on the careless gossip of two little girls and jealous utterances of two old maids. The *Public Voice* adds that these were circulated and used by Supt. Gage, who feared Taylor as his rival for the City Superintendency of Schools. There is a general feeling of indignation, and petitions that the Board shall rescind the dismissal or postpone till a public investigation is had, are being circulated by men, women, and children, and signed by everybody to whom presented. Numerous citizens have tendered ample pecuniary assistance to attorneys for the Professor and Miss Tinker for the prosecution of all concerned in creating and circulating the slander, including the *Inter-Ocean* and *Times* of your city. The general expression to-day is that neither should leave the schools, but that all their slanderers should, and the Board is censured for not so deciding.

Chief Justice Ripley, on account of ill health, tendered his resignation to-day to Gov. Davis, who will not fill the vacancy till the next January election by the people.

President Illsley, of the Lake Superior & Mississippi Company, arrived last night, expecting while here to complete arrangements for the return of that road from the North Pacific Company, holding it by lease, to the old Company.

FIRES.

At Modoc City, Pa., and at Beaver, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, March 19.—A special to the *Chronicle* from Modoc City, Pa., says that the oil-tank struck by lightning yesterday, burst at 1 o'clock last night, the flames spreading in all directions, burning the well owned by James Adams. The tank and oil belonged to the Union Pipe Company. A hardware store and a number of dwellings below the tank were burned. It was feared for a time that it would take the whole run. The iron tanks below Trutman well, with all the rest, on the run, will be a total loss. It is estimated at $92,000. The Union Pipe Company pumped about 500 barrels out of the tank when their connections burned off. The report that several lives were lost is incorrect.

At about 3 o'clock this morning the *Argus and Radical* newspaper building in Beaver, Pa., was destroyed by fire. The building had several occupants. The estimated loss is $35,000. This will cause a suspension of the *Argus and Radical* for a week or two.

At Des Moines, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 19.—The residence of Mr. J. C. Savery in this city was burned this morning with much valuable property. The lower story was nearly saved. Loss, $10,000; no insurance.

At Beaver, Pa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCHESTER, Pa., March 19.—The *Argus and Radical* building, in Beaver, owned by Col. M. S. Inay, was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Loss estimated at $40,000, on which there is an insurance of about $12,000. The origin of the fire is not known.

In Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—The spring factory of Ingall & Boovey burned this morning. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $10,000.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 19.—Developments to-day throw considerable doubt upon the supposition that Benjamin Moorhouse, mentioned in yesterday's dispatch, has been murdered. The missing man's coat and hat were found a mile away from the road and river, with numerous holes cut in them, but which common sense shows were not made while on the person of any one. The supposition is, therefore, that Moorhouse has absconded, and has taken this means to mislead the people. There is no apparent reason, however, for this movement on his part, as his financial and family affairs seem to be in a good condition.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

LITTLE ROCK, March 19.—In a personal altercation yesterday at Lewisburg, in Conway County, Prosecuting-Attorney C. C. Reid shot and killed another lawyer named Hill. The dispute arose in the court-room over the trial of a case. The Coroner's inquest discharged Reid, returning a verdict of justifiable homicide.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 19.

The supply of money, not only in this market but in all the principal cities, continues to increase. In New York money is superabundant at 3 to 4 per cent. Of course, this is only for loans on call, but the fact that money for this class of loans is so abundant in New York is the result of the large supply in the interior banks that cannot find employment and is sent to New York for the sake of the 4 per cent allowed on bank balances.

Amid all this abundance of money, both in the cities and in the country, we find some people here in Chicago who complain that they cannot borrow on what they consider good security, hence they claim that there is some mistake about the abundance of money. In every such instance, however, it will be found that lenders of money doubt the security offered. The fact is, that all money-lenders are more careful about security than they were eight months ago.

Some of the banks here would be glad to increase their loans, even at 8 per cent, and in the open market 8 per cent is all that is asked by brokers for loans on prime collaterals for 60 or 90 days.

New York exchange continues scarce at 25c to 50c per $1,000 premium.

AN ABSURD PETITION.

A petition has been forwarded from Philadelphia to Congress declaring that this country is now laboring under "great financial distress," and the petitioners pray that Congress, as a means of relief, will enact a law "that the United States Treasury, on the deposit of United States bonds with the said Department by any citizen in any sum amounting to $50,000, or upwards, shall issue National Bank notes to said parties of such denomination as he or they may require, but being of the denominations now issued by the Government." The parties depositing the bonds, and receiving the circulating notes, "to abate the interest on said bonds to the Government," the said interest to go into the Treasury of the United States for the purpose of accumulating a sufficient fund in gold for the final redemption of the said notes.

Of all the petitions that have been sent to Congress this is the most absurd. If the holders of bonds wanted currency they could go into the market and sell their bonds for $115 to $118, and the only loss they would experience would be the loss of interest on the par of the bonds, whereas, on the plan proposed by the Philadelphia petitioners, the holder of a bond would get $100 of currency at the same cost as he could get $115 to $118 of currency by the sale of the bond in the market. The Philadelphia petitioners seem impressed with the notion that to be able to borrow money of the Treasury at 6 per cent, or 5 per cent, by the hypothecation of Government bonds would be a great thing. But the fact that these bonds command a premium in the market, proves that the rate of interest among the class of capitalists who hold bonds is less than the rate of interest on the bonds. It is only the difference in the *security* offered that makes interest higher for loans on mortgages and commercial paper. Such a law as the Philadelphians ask for would effect nothing. Not a single holder of a bond would ever present it at the Treasury for the loan of 100 per cent of currency. The holders of bonds do not want currency; if they did, they would sell their bonds in the market for 115 to 118 per cent instead of getting 100 per cent from the Treasury.

WHAT IS MONEY?

Mr. George Henry Lewes says in his "Problems of Life and Mind:" "Men begin by exchanging things. They pass to the exchange of values. First money, then notes or bills, is the symbol of value. Finally, men simply debit and credit each other, so that immense transactions are effected by means of this equation of equations. The results of the complicate processes of sowing, reaping, collecting, shipping, and delivering a quantity of wheat are condensed into the entry of a few words and figures in a ledger." This is in fact the whole story. What we call "money," in the market, is neither coin nor bank notes, it is simply credit on a ledger, an ideal value, the supply of which is but little affected by the supply of either coin or paper promises-to-pay-coin, hence, the idea that the supply of currency regulates the supply of credit, or loanable funds, is a delusion. But this ideal value called "credit," or "money," requires to be continually tested by comparing it with the real value in coin. A bank note is simply a certificate that the holder is entitled to that much of the credit of the bank. So, also, is a greenback a certificate that the holder is entitled to that much of the credit of the Government. But, as the credit itself must be continually tested by comparison with the real values in gold, so must the currency be sustained by redemptions in coin to prevent doubts about its value. This testing and redemption does not necessarily imply that all the credits and all the certificates of title to credit in the form of paper money should be redeemed in coin. The redemption of a very small proportion establishes confidence in their value, and keeps them at par with gold, but the actual redemption in coin is absolutely indispensable to keep any currency at par. Without actual redemption there is doubt, and the doubt is measured by the discount. Hence we claim that the present discount on the United States Treasury notes is not due to an excess of currency, but to doubts about the ability or disposition of the Government to redeem its promises.

THE COMING BANK STATEMENT.

It seems to be understood in Washington that the Comptroller of the Currency will soon call on the National Banks for a statement of their condition on one of the last two or three days of February. As the last statement was made for Dec. 26th, the interval would in this case be somewhat shorter than usual. A statement of the condition of the banks at the present time, however, would be of considerable interest in showing the large supply of loanable funds notwithstanding the clamor of the inflationists to the contrary.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows, this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	119¾	120⅛
United States 5-20s of '62	116⅛	117¼
United States 5-20s of '64	118⅛	119⅜
United States 5-20s of '65	119⅛	120¼
United States 5-20s of '65—January and July	118⅛	118⅝
United States 5-20s of '67—January and July	119⅛	119⅝
United States 5-20s of '68—January and July	119	119½
10-40s ex int	114	114⅜
United States 5s (new issue)	114⅛	114⅝
United States currency 6s	116⅛	116⅝
Gold (full weight)	111⅛	111⅜
Gold coupons	111⅛	111⅜
Gold exchange	111⅛	111⅜
Sterling	$4.85@4.88	
Chicago City 7s	98 & int.	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	98 & int.	99½ & int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds	....	95@97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 19.—One million gold was awarded to-day at 111 81-100@111 84-100.

The Treasury disbursed $87,000.

Custom receipts, $436,000.

Money closed at 3@4.

Sterling dull at $4.84½ for 60 days; $4.87½ for sight.

Gold ranged at 111⅝@112; closed at 111⅞.

Carrying rates were 2@3½.

Clearings, $21,000,000.

State bonds dull.

Governments quiet and steady.

Stocks opened weak; declined ¼@⅜. Later there was a slight recovery, but this was lost, and the lowest prices of the day were current at the close. The sales between 10 and 2 o'clock were 73,000 shares, of which 28,000 were Western Union, 5,000 Union Pacific, 12,000 Pacific Mail, and 4,000 Lake Shore.

Sterling exchange, $4.85.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120	Coupons, '67	119½
Coupons, '62	117¼	Coupons, '68	119⅝
Coupons, '64	119⅛	10-40s	114⅛
Coupons, '65	120	New 5s	114⅛
Coupons, '65 (new)	118⅛	Currency 6s	116⅛

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	32
Tennessees, old	91½	North Carolinas, old	28¼
Tennessees, new	91½	North Carolinas, new	20
Virginias, new	36		

STOCKS.

Canton	69	Wabash	47
Western Union	77	Wabash pfd	71
Quicksilver	30	Fort Wayne	94¾
Adams Express	99	Terre Haute	12
Wells Fargo	75	Terre Haute pfd	30
American Express	64	Chicago & A., ex. div.	103⅛
United States Ex	71½	C. & A. pfd, ex. div.	107
Pacific Mail	44½	Ohio & Mississippi	30¾
New York C	100⅛	Cleve., Cin. & Col.	75
Erie	43¾	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	104
Erie pfd	69½	Lake Shore	78¼
Harlem	132½	Indiana Central	30¾
Harlem pfd	130	Illinois Central	104
Michigan Central	85¼	Union Pacific stock	34
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	87½	Union Pacific bonds	84
Northwestern	54¼	New Jersey Central	105
Northwestern pfd	72¼	Central Pacific bonds	94
Rock Island	105⅛	Del., Lack. & Western	108⅜
St. Paul	42⅛	Boston, Hart. & Erie	1½
St. Paul pfd	64⅛		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, March 19:

CITY PROPERTY.

Undivided ½ of premises Nos. 411 and 413 State st, dated Dec. 12, 1873; consideration, $21,000.

West Lake st, 219 ft e of Oakley av, s f, 48x140 ft, dated March 9; consideration, $7,200.

West Monroe st, 48¼ ft w of Winchester st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $3,000.

West Monroe st, 72¼ ft, w of Winchester st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Feb. 10; consideration, $3,000.

Coulter st, 208 ft w of Western av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated March 10; consideration, $700.

Trumbull av, 250 ft s of Fifteenth st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $800.

Phillips st, 45 ft east of Fay st, s f, 20x80 ft, dated March 18; consideration, $1,500.

North Clark st, n w cor of Grant st, e f, 100x150 ft, dated March 4; consideration, $18,000.

Van Buren st, s e cor of Paulina st, n f, 28x117 ft, dated Sept. 3, 1873; consideration, $10,800.

South Park av, 370 ft n of Thirty-ninth st, w f, undivided ½ of 132x267 ft, dated Dec. 12, 1873; consideration, $10,000.

Undivided ½ of same dated Dec. 24, 1873; consideration, $10,000.

Warren av, 90 ft w of Leavitt st, s f, 30x124 ft, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $3,000.

Willow st, 124 ft w of Larrabee st, n f, 24x99, ft, with building, dated March 11; consideration, $2,600.

Twenty-sixth st, 93 ft e of Hanover st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 10; consideration, $950.

Twenty-sixth st, 70 ft e of Hanover st, s f, 23x125 ft, dated March 10; consideration, $950.

Throop st, 25 ft s of Eighteenth st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 23; consideration, $1,400.

Sedgwick st, 101½ ft n of Schiller st, w f, 25x204½ ft, dated Aug. 29, 1872; consideration, $6,000.

Larrabee st, 680 ft n of Willow st, e f, 24x132½ ft, dated Feb. 23; consideration, $1,350.

Twenty-fifth st, 325 ft w of Wallace st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 19; consideration, $950.

Prairie av, 52 ft s of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 24x180 ft, dated March 18; consideration, $18,000.

Warren av, 110 ft w of Paulina st, s f, 22x129 1-10 ft, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $7,000.

Maxwell st, 334½ ft e of Blue Island av, s f, 24x107 ft, dated March 19; consideration, $1,200.

Maxwell st, 382½ ft e of Blue Island av, s f, 24x107 ft, dated Nov. 14, 1873; consideration, $1,200.

DeKalb st, 295 ft s w of Flournoy st, n w f, 24x100 ft, dated March 19; consideration, $1,200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Oakwood av, 272 ft w of Langley av, s f, 20x181 ft, dated March 9; consideration, $7,500.

Union av, 245 ft w of Cottage Grove av, n f, 25x180½ ft, dated March 19; consideration, $2,500.

Lots 1, 2, and 24, in Block 6, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated March 2; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 40, in Block 1, n ½ s w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated March 17; consideration, $400.

Lots 3 and 4, in Block 1, of P. D. Smith's s ½ n e ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated Sept. 24, 1872; consideration, $700.

Lot 26, in Block 13, of Adam Smith's Part s w ¼ Sec 36, 39, 13, dated Sept. 17, 1873; consideration, $800.

Lot 13, in Stile's Lots 21, 28, and 29, original Town of Brighton, dated Jan. 13, 1873; consideration $500.

Lot 14, in same, dated Jan. 13, 1873; consideration, $300.

Lot 9, in Block 4, of Putnam's part s w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Sept. 17, 1873; consideration, $450.

Lots 3, 12, 17, 26, and 31, in Warlich's part of n e ¼ n e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated March 11; consideration, $5,200.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 19.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1874.	RECEIPTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1874.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.
Flour, brls	7,851	9,797	7,427	11,054
Wheat, bu	59,180	42,710	49,208	18,000
Corn, bu	45,295	70,830	7,587	12,676
Oats, bu	31,795	42,965	31,281	34,009
Rye, bu	400	750	350	....
Barley, bu	2,240	12,490	6,018	8,164
Grass seed, lbs	168,989	40,010	156,141	123,530
Flax seed, lbs	28,100	25,550	42,500	69,495
Broom corn, lbs	....	32,600	3,391	26,184
Cured meats, lbs	181,880	101,570	1008,151	1192,119
Beef, brls	12	....	82	215
Pork, brls	6	400	430	1,424
Lard, lbs	140,760	69,210	209,647	444,545
Tallow, lbs	28,280	32,140	....	22,530
Butter, lbs	42,082	48,602	8,225	7,160
Dressed hogs, No	175	190	....	....
Live hogs, No	13,297	16,147	11,249	9,921
Cattle, No	3,235	2,971	2,609	1,110
Sheep, No	1,636	2,247	1,738	649
Hides, lbs	129,130	91,083	79,177	20,830
Highwines, brls	220	152	212	166
Wool, lbs	4,800	19,780	17,832	9,920
Potatoes, bu	1,351	6,420	395	338
Lumber, No. ft	161,000	412,000	1750,000	1164,000
Shingles, No	840,000	720,000	1305,000	1048,000
Lath, No	....	90,000	66,000	22,000
Salt, brls	75	....	495	480

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,723 bu wheat; 2,238 bu corn; 2,006 bu oats.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 68 cars wheat; 138 cars corn; 17 cars oats; 1 car rye; 5 cars barley. Total, 229 cars, or 90,000 bu.

The change of management in the Chicago & Alton Elevator, noted in this column two days ago, was formally announced to-day. The grain has been weighed, and found to be all right.

The gentleman who made an unseemly exhibition of himself on 'Change, in connection with a flour-bag yesterday, tendered a formal apology to-day, which was accepted. The Directors desire it to be understood, however, that they will have "no more of it in their'n," without suspending the offending member.

And now that the Directors seem disposed to enforce wholesome discipline at the balcony end of the room, can they not also lend an eye to the other end? The desks which are placed there ostensibly for the use of reporters are often cumbered up with clothing that should be in the coat-room, and members squat persistently where writing should be done. At the instant of this writing the desk is more than half occupied by one of the most persistent advocates of squatter sovereignty on the floor of the Exchange.

The leading produce markets were quiet to-day, though a little more active than yesterday; and most of them were very steady, with no perceptible variation in prices for an hour together. There were few outside influences at work, except that New York was dull, and Liverpool understood to be weak, on breadstuffs. Towards the close of 'Change it was reported that some heavy failures had occurred in Liverpool among operators in California wheat, but this had been expected by the knowing ones for a day or two, and did not produce any marked effect on prices to-day. Our receipts of produce were rather light, with an increase in corn and a decrease in live hogs.

The demand for dry goods now shows steady improvement, and, under the increasing activity, the market is gradually assuming a firmer tone. Numerous country merchants have made their appearance in our market within the past two or three days, and some large orders have been placed. Groceries also are beginning to move on a more liberal scale, and firmness again prevails in nearly all departments of the market. Coffees, it is thought, have about touched bottom for the present, and holders evince less anxiety to realize. Sugars are being distributed pretty freely, and, at the moment, the tendency of prices seems to be upward. Sirups, molasses, rice, and spices all rule firm. Butter is less active and easier. Cheese remains quiet and firm as previously quoted. No change was apparent in the fish market, a good demand existing at firmly maintained prices. Dried fruits were quoted quiet at unchanged prices. Domestic varieties are held with confidence. Canned goods were moving freely at fully former quotations. The leather, tobacco, pig-iron, and coal markets were without new features. Oils met with a fair inquiry at the quoted prices. Bagging was quiet and steady at 34½c for Stark; 32½c for Lewiston; 32c for Otter Creek, and 29½c for American and Amoskeag.

At the lumber-yards a fair business in the aggregate was transacted; the demand, as usual, being confined largely to common building lumber, lath, fencings, and shingles. No change in prices was reported. The local demand for brick, lime, etc., though not active, is fair and steady, and prices are, as a rule, maintained; and for common brick are likely to advance soon, since the supply is small. Metals, nails, and naval goods were steady at recent prices. Furs sell readily to dealers. Several kinds of furs have advanced, owing to the advance abroad, and beaver have declined. Seeds were less active but unchanged, except common timothy, which was a shade easier. The demand for potatoes continues fully up to the supply, and prices rule strong at the advance recently established. The wool, hay, hop, broom-corn, and hide markets were unchanged. Poultry was a shade easier. Eggs declined to 12@12½c.

Highwines were quiet, but steady at 92½c per gallon, the quotation of yesterday, though New York was reported dull and lower. Sales were limited to 100 brls at 92½c.

Lake freights were inactive, with no quotable change in the relative attitude of shippers and carriers.

Provisions were more active, and stronger. The market opened apparently weak, with no disposition to buy, and a few seeming anxious to sell; but in about an hour the feeling improved on the speculative articles, especially on mess pork, and a fair business was transacted for this time of the year, though pork was quoted dull in New York. Mess pork advanced 10c per brl, and lard 2½c per 100 lbs, while meats were strong at previous quotations, with an upward tendency. It is whispered that several lots of middles have been purchased on European account within the past few days that have not been reported. There is no doubt that a much better demand now exists for meats than while it was sought to cloak up the fact that some of our meats, principally shoulders and hams, were not cured well enough to keep. The market closed steady at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $14.60@14.65; do seller April, $14.70@14.75; do seller May, $15.00@15.05; do seller June, $15.20@15.25; prime mess pork, $12.85@13.00; extra prime do, $11.25@11.50. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.87½@8.90, do seller April, $8.92½@8.95; do seller May, $9.07½@9.10; do seller June, $9.20@9.25. Sweet-pickled hams, 9@10c; dry-salted meats, loose, at 5⅝@5⅞c for shoulders, 7⅝@7⅞c for Cumberlands, 8@8⅛c for long clear, 8c for short ribs, 8⅛c for short clear; the same boxed at ½c per lb above these prices. Meats for April delivery ½c higher, and for May ⅝c higher, than cash prices. Bacon meats, 6⅝c for shoulders, 9@9⅛c for short ribs, 9⅛@9⅜c for short clear, all packed in hhds; the same clear, all packed in hhds; the same loose, ½c lower. Bacon hams, 11½@13c. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 6¾@6⅞c; grease quotable at 4¾@7c. Sales were reported of 65 brls mess pork at $14.65; 500 brls do seller April at $14.75; 700 bu do at $14.70; 250 brls do at $14.65; 500 brls do at $14.60; 250 brls do at $14.55; 1,250 brls do, seller May, at $15.00; 250 brls do, seller June, at $15.25; 250 brls do at $15.12½; 750 tcs lard, seller April, at $8.95; 250 tcs do at $8.92½; 750 tcs do, seller May, at $9.07½; 50 tcs sweet-pickled hams on private terms; 250 boxes short ribs, 250 boxes short clear, and 100 boxes long clear, all on private terms.

Flour was again dull and weak, the only demand being from local dealers, while the weakness in wheat all round the horizon tended to make holders more anxious to sell than heretofore, and prices were shaded in two or three instances. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $5.50; 50 brls do at $5.37½; 180 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring extras at $5.50; 700 brls do on private terms; 35 brls superfine at $3.75; 50 brls rye at $5.00; 100 brls do at 4.90; 60 brls do at $4.85; 90 brls do at $4.70. Total, 1,518 brls; 20 tons bran at $19.00; 10 tons corn meal at $21.50, on track. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to good white winters	$ 7.00	@ 8.00
Choice do	8.50	@ 9.25
Red winters	5.75	@ 7.00
Choice spring extras	5.62½	@ 6.00
Medium to good do	5.00	@ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	5.75	@ 6.75
Patent do	8.00	@11.50
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.75	@ 4.25
Common do	3.00	@ 3.50
Rye flour	4.75	@ 5.00
Buckwheat do	6.00	@ 7.50
Bran	19.00	@19.50

Wheat was tame, and averaged ⅛c lower than yesterday, though the receipts were small. Liverpool was weak, with increasing receipts in European ports, and failures on that account, while New York was also down in the mouth. This caused heaviness here, except that one or two operators took hold freely, either because they had confidence in the future of wheat, or because they felt able to manipulate it to their own advantage. The general crowd of operators were so very chary about buying, that even the persistent short sellers were obliged to pause, not for want of inclination, but for lack of opportunity. The business transacted was chiefly in settlement. Cash wheat, especially, was dull, but as there was not much offering the market was not particularly weak. Seller April opened at $1.18⅝, declined to $1.18¼, rose to $1.18⅝, and receded to $1.18⅜ at the close. Seller May sold at $1.23@1.23⅜, closing at $1.23⅛. Regular No. 2 spring closed at $1.18, and receipts less than three days old at $1.19¼. No. 1 spring closed at $1.24, No. 3 do at $1.15, and rejected do at $1.09,—all on 2c storage. Northwestern Nos. 1 and 2 were salable at about ½c premium over straight. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.24½; 2,800 bu do at $1.24; 2,000 bu No. 2 Northwestern (C. E.) at $1.19¾; 6,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.19¼; 3,600 bu do at $1.19⅛; 8,400 bu do at $1.19¼; 1,200 bu do at $1.19; 5,000 bu do regular at $1.18; 5,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.15; 800 bu rejected spring at $1.09½; 1,200 bu do at $1.09. Total, 37,800 bu.

Corn was dull, but averaged ⅛@¼c higher than yesterday, though receipts here were on the increase, and advices from Liverpool and New York were not encouraging to holders. Buyers were slow to take hold, but sellers were not anxious to trade, as they seemed to be confident that corn is good property at present prices. The prospect that the season of navigation will open much earlier than usual, with less competition for lumber and iron-ore freights, giving cheap transportation to the seaboard on a light crop, gives rise to a feeling of great strength, though chiefly to parties who are already carrying rather heavily, and do not care to take on much more. Seller April opened at 61¼c, advanced to 61⅝c, and receded to 61½c at the close. Seller May sold at 64¼@64⅝c, closing at 64⅜c. Cash corn was in fair demand, closing at 61⅝c for regular to 62½c for gilt-edged receipts. On the basis of 2c storage, old rejected and new No. 2 closed at 58½c, and new rejected at 56½c. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2, old, at 62½c; 36,000 bu do at 62¼c; 36,000 bu do at 62c; 2,000 bu do, regular, at 61⅝c; 3,600 bu do, new, at 58½c; 2,800 bu rejected, old, at 58¼c; 2,000 bu do at 57½c; 2,000 bu do, new, at 56½c; 400 bu do at 55c; 400 bu ears, by sample, at 60c on track. Total, 24,000 bu.

Oats were quiet and irregular. Current receipts were in good demand at yesterday's prices, at 44½c for gilt edged, while regular oats, either for this or next month's delivery, were dull and easier, in sympathy with the tone of New York advices. Cash No. 2 was nominal at 42⅞c bid to 43c asked. Seller April was quoted at 43c buyers, and 43¼c sellers. The option of seller May was stronger, selling at 46½@46¾c, and closing with firm holders at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 strictly fresh at 44½c; 2,400 bu do at 44c; 600 bu do, fresh, at 43¾c; 1,800 bu do at 43½c; 1,200 bu do at 43¼c; 600 bu rejected at 42½c; 600 bu by sample at 49c; 600 bu do at 47c, on track. Total, 8,400 bu.

Rye was quiet and firm at the recent advance, the receipts not equaling the rather light demand, while there is very little in store to fall back upon. Sales were reported of 800 bu fresh receipts No. 2 at 87c; 800 bu regular do at 85c; 400 bu by sample at 88½c; and 200 bu do at 88c. Total, 2,200 bu.

Barley was dull and easier, though it is difficult to tell how much lower than yesterday. The receipts continue small, but buyers are evidently affraid that an advance in prices would bring forward supplies in such quantity as to swamp the market. No. 2 closed at $1.52@1.54 for regular to fresh, and $1.50 seller April. No. 3 closed at $1.42@1.45; and rejected nominal at $1.28@1.31. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 fresh, at $1.54; 400 bu do at $1.58; 1,600 bu do, regular, at $1.52; 2,000 bu No. 3, fresh, at $1.45; 400 bu do (2½c storage) at $1.40; 400 bu by sample at $1.50; 200 bu do at $1.35; 400 bu do at $1.32, on track. Total, 6,600 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following advices were received on 'Change to-day, in addition to those given in our telegraphic columns:

MARCH 19—London—Cargoes off coast—Wheat very flat; corn not much demand. Good cargoes No. 2 spring wheat, off coast, 56s 6d@57s 6d. Good cargoes American mixed corn, off coast, 39s. Fair average spring wheat for shipment in April and May, 56s. Number of cargoes on passage, wheat slightly increased; corn moderately decreased. Liverpool—California white wheat, 12s 3d@12s 8d.

PORK PACKING OF THE WEST.

Mr. C. B. Murray telegraphs the following from Cincinnati:

The *Price Current* will issue its Twenty-fifth Annual Statement of the packing of the West to-morrow. The total packing of the season is reported at 5,466,200, against 5,410,314 for the previous season. The average net weight is 214.97 pounds, against 235¾ pounds the previous season. The yield of lard per head is 35.02 pounds, against 40.31 pounds last year. The following are the returns by States:

Ohio	906,804	Iowa	869,278
Illinois	1,887,322	Kansas	64,087
Missouri	746,866	Minnesota	32,700
Wisconsin	533,514	Kentucky	257,259
Nebraska	29,085	Michigan	71,549
Tennessee	26,577	Miscellaneous	26,000
Indiana	715,708		
Total			5,466,200
Total, 1872-73			5,410,311

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was more active, but weak, declining ⅝c under the influence of the news received from Liverpool, and noted above. Seller April sold at $1.17⅝@1.18⅛, closing at the inside. Seller May closed at $1.22⅝. Corn was dull and easier at a decline of ⅛@¼c, closing at 61⅛@61¼c seller April, and 64⅛@64¼c seller May. Other grain was neglected.

CALL BOARD.

Mess pork was fairly active and lower. Lard was a shade firmer. Mess pork, cash or seller the month, closed at $14.55@14.60; seller April, $14.65@14.67½; seller May, $14.90@14.92½; seller June, $15.15@15.25. Lard, cash or seller the month, $8.90@8.95; seller April, $8.92½@8.97½; seller May, $9.10@9.15. Short clear, cash or seller the month, no bids, no offers; seller April, no bids, no offers; seller May, no bids, no offers. Short ribs, cash or seller the month, $7.85@8.00; seller April, $7.92½@8.00; seller May, $8.20@8.25. Shoulders, cash or seller the month, offered at 5⅜c; seller April, $5.25@5.65; seller May, $6.00@6.05. Sales were: 250 brls mess pork, cash, at $14.65; 250 brls do, seller April at $14.67½; 250 brls do at $14.70; 2,750 brls do, seller May, at $14.90; 250 tcs lard, seller April, at $8.95; 250 tcs do, seller May, at $9.12½; 100,000 lbs shoulders, seller May, at 6c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 19.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at $1.85@1.89.

BEANS—Were dull and easy, except choice hand-picked lots, which generally bring full prices. Navies, $2.20@2.50; mediums, $2.00@2.20; common, $1.75@2.00.

BUTTER—Roll butter is being neglected, and prices are working downward. Good to choice packed continues in good demand, but the steadily increasing supply has a weakening tendency, and a general decline is looked for. We now quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 38@42c; medium to good grades, 30@35c; inferior to common, 22@30c; common to choice roll, 30@37c.

BAGGING—Continues quiet and unchanged at steady prices. We quote: Stark, 37½c; Ludlow A, 33c; Lewiston A, 32½c; American A, 29½c; Amoskeag 29½c; Otter Creek, 32c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 60@63c.

BROOM CORN—Continues quiet and unchanged. Choice to extra hurl, 8@8½c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 7½@8c; for good do, 6½@7c; good to choice stalk braid, 7½@8c; red and stained brush, 4@5½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in moderate demand. No immediate change in prices is anticipated, except for common brick which are likely to advance soon. We quote: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 # brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.00@1.25 # brl; white sand, # brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, # bu, 40c; fire brick, # 1,000, $55.00@60.00; building brick (common), $7.25@7.50; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire-clay, # brl, $3.50@4.00.

CHEESE—In this market there was no change worthy of special mention. Business is quiet and promises to continue so, buyers still refusing to order larger quantities than seem necessary to meet the current wants of their trade. In the meantime prices may be expected to continue firm. We quote: New York factory, mild, 17@18c; Ohio and Western factory, do, 16@17c; lower grades, 12@15c.

COAL—Is inactive, and bituminous varieties are weak and unsettled. Prices of anthracite will probably remain about where they now are until after the opening of navigation. We make no change in our quotations as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Cannel, $8.50@9.00; Erie and Walnut Hill, $8.50; Brooks, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Kirkland grate, $7.00; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Midway, $6.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Barclay, $5.00.

EGGS—Were active at 12@13c. The receipts are liberal and the supply very large.

FISH—The fish market remains without new features. Firmness still prevails. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $7.50@7.60; No. 2 do, $7.25@7.40; No. 1 trout, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore-mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.50@10.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@9.00; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.25@6.50; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@45c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Prunes are held with more confidence under favorable European and Eastern advices, and at the present moment the tendency seems to be to advance. Raisins are steadier. Dates, figs, and currants may be quoted easy. In domestic fruits there was a fair movement at firm prices. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 10½@11c; figs, drums, 12½@13½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 13½@14c; raisins, layers, $3.20@3.30; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.70@3.80; raisins, Valencia, 12@13½c; Zante currants, 8@8½c; citron, 33@34c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 25@28c; New York extras, 13½@13¾c; Michigan sliced, 13½@13¾c; Michigan quarters, 12½@13c; Western do, 11½@11¾c; Southern do, 10½@11c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, new, 15@15½c; do, mixed, 11½@12½c; blackberries, 17@18c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 28@29c. NUTS—Filberts, 17½@18½c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 20@22c; Chili walnuts, 19@20c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 16@17c; Brazils, 11@11½c; pecans, Texas, 9½@10½c; Wilmington peanuts, fancy, 12@13c; do second quality, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 8@9c.

FURS—Later advices from London state that skunk, raccoon and opossum advanced, and beaver declined. Following are the quotations for Western furs: Northern skins are worth from 15 to 20 per cent more; mink, No. 1, large, $1.50; do No. 1, small and medium, $1.25; do No. 2, 67½c; do No. 3, 40c; do No. 4, 10c; raccoon, No. 1, 50c; do No. 2 and No. 1, small, 35c; do No. 3, 20; do No. 4, 8c; muskrat, fall, 17c; do winter, 19@20c; do kittens, 6c; spring rats, 22@23c; skunk, black prime, $1.00; do short striped prime, 75c; do narrow striped prime, 50c; do broad striped prime, 10c; otter, No. 1, $6.00; do No. 2 and No. 1 small, $4.00; do No. 3, $2.00; do No. 4, 50c; fisher, No. 1, $9.00; do No. 2, $5.00; do No. 3, $2.50; do No. 4, 75c; wolf, No. 1, large mountain, $1.75; do No. 2, $1.25; do No. 3, 50c; do No. 4, 25c; small prairie wolf, No. 1, 75c; do No. 2, 50c; do No. 3, 25c; do No. 4, 10c; beaver, well furred and clean, per lb, $1.00@1.25; do stagy and heavy, per lb, 50c; marten, No. 1, $2.50; bear, No. 1, black, $10.00; do No. 1 cub, $4.00; silver gray fox, $5.00@50.00; cross fox, No. 1, $2.00@4.00; red fox, No. 1, $1.70; gray fox, No. 1, 50c; kid fox, No. 1, 35c; lynx, No. 1, $2.00; wolverine, No. 1, $3.50; wild cat, average, 25c; badger, average, 10 to 40c; opossum 12½c; deerskin, in hair, red and short blue, per lb, 35c; deerskin, in hair, gray, per lb, 25c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were steady and salable to the retail dealers: Lemons $5.50@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $11.00@12.00 per case; Palermo and Messina do, per box, $4.00@5.50; fair to good apples, $3.25@3.75 per brl; choice, $4.50@5.00 per brl; cultivated cranberries in boxes, at $5.50@6.00.

GROCERIES—A liberal distribution of staple and side goods was accomplished at well maintained and generally firm prices. The demand for sugars continues to show improvement, and prices are hardening. Sirups and molasses are also firmer, in sympathy. Rice is fairly active and firm. Coffees are steady. We repeat our quotations of yesterday:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 41@42c; O. G. Java, 37@38c; Java, No. 2, 34½@35½c; fancy Rio, 31½@32c; choice do, 31@31½c; prime Rio, 30½@31c; good do, 29@30c; common do, 28½@29c; roasting do, 26½@27½c; Singapore Java, 34@35c; Costa Rica fancy, 32@32½c; do, prime, 30½@31½c; Maracaibo, 32@32½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14@14½c; do, short weight, 13@13½c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8¾c; Rangoon, 8@8¼c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 8½@9½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11¾c; granulated, 11½@11¾c; A standard, 10½@10¾c; do, No. 2, 10½@10½c; B, 10@10½c; extra C, 9¾@10c; C No. 2, 9¾@9¾c; yellow C, No. 1, 9½@9½c; choice brown, 9½@9¾c; prime do, 9½@9½c; fair do, 8½@9c; choice molasses sugar, 8½@9c; fair do, 8½@8¾c; common do, 7½@7¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9¾c; do prime, 9@9½c; do, fair, 8½@8¾c; common, 7½@8c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.33@1.38; silver drips, extra fine, 83@88c; good sugar-house sirup, 58@63c; extra do, 68@73c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 83@88c; do prime, 78@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 65@68c; common molasses, 35@38c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@9½c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17½@18½c; cloves, 60@62c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 29½@30½c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.30@1.35; do No. 2, $1.15@1.20; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6¼@6½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5¾@6c; Champaign, 6@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9½@10c; common, 8@10½c; pure, 5½@8c.

HAY—Was in moderate local demand. The receipts are ample. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: Timothy, prime, $13.50@14.00; do No. 1, $12.50@13.00; No. 2, do, $10.50@11.50; mixed, $9.50@10.50; prime prairie, $9.50@10.00; do No. 1, $8.50@9.00; do No. 2, $6.00@7.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $9.00@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The receipts are only fair, but sufficient for the demand, which is not urgent. Choice lots bring outside prices. Green cured, light, 9½@9¾c; heavy do, 8½@8¾c; part cured, 8½c; green calf, 13@14c; green kip, 9½c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 17@18c; deacon skins, 35@45c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed per lb, 35@40c.

HOPS—Were quiet and easy. We quote common to choice Western, 25@40c; New York State, 30@45c.

IRON AND STEEL—Following are the quotations:

Iron	3-10@3 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5 @ 5¼	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5½ @ 6	rates
Norway iron	8½ @ 9c	# lb
Norway nail-rods	9½ @ 10c	# lb
German plow steel	10½ @ 12c	# lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @ 12c	# lb
American tool steel	16 @ 18c	# lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @ 21c	# lb
English tool steel	20 @ 22	rates
English spring steel	10 @ 11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @ 13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8½ @ 9c	# lb
Toe calk steel	10c	

LEATHER—In connection with the leather market no changes were noted. A steady moderate movement is witnessed at well-sustained prices. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	39
Country harness	35@	37
Line city, # lb	39@	41
Kip, # lb	68@	90
Kip, veals	70@	1.10
City upper, No. 1, # ft	26@	28
City upper, No. 2, # ft	23@	25
Country upper	23@	24
Collar, # ft	18@	21
Calf, city	1.15@	1.35
Calf, country	1.00@	1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	29@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	75.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 30 lbs	1.55@	2.35
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—There was no particular change in the lumber market. The shipping movement continues fair, and the local demand is gradually improving. All common lumber is held firmly, also lath. Below are the quotations:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	33.00	@35.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	30.00	@32.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	18.00	@20.00
A wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	38.00	@40.00
B wagon-box boards	28.00	@30.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	26.00	@28.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	....	@13.00
Joist, scantling, fencing, timber, 18 feet and under	13.00	@14.00
Joist and scantling, 20 to 24 feet	15.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	13.00	@....
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.50	@ 2.75
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.50
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track (A)	3.25	@ 3.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—A fair order trade was reported. Following are the quotations:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.00; do, 12x12, $13.50; 14x20, $14.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $12.50; do, 20x28, $26.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 33c; small, 34c; bar, 35c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 22c; No. 2, 20c.

LEAD—Pig, 8c; bar, 9½c; pipe, full coils, 10c; cut do, 10½c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 20c rates; American Russia—A, 15c; B, 13c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 12c; No. 21@24, 13c; do, 25@26, 14c; No. 27, 15c; No. 28, 16c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 35c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 34c; planished copper, 41c; do, cut to sizes, 43c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, 6½c.

NAILS—Were steady at the rates following: 20@60d, per keg, $4.25; 8d do, $4.50; 6d do, $4.75; 4d and 5d do, $5.00; 3d do, $5.75; 3d do, fine, $7.25; clinch, $5.87½, 12½c of for 100-keg lots.

NAVAL STORES—Were in moderate local demand and steady. We quote: Manilla rope, # lb, 16½@17½c; sisal rope, # lb, 13½@16½c; hemp sash cord, # lb, 18@22c; marline, # lb, 18@20c; tarred rope, # lb, 17@18c; oakum, # bale, $5.00; pitch, # brl, $5.50@6.00; tar, # brl, $4.75@5.00.

OILS—The oil trade was reported fairly active at unchanged and generally steady prices. Carbon, lard, linseed, and turpentine are held at full rates. We quote: Carbon, 14½@15c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75@78c; No. 2, 70@72c; linseed, raw, $1.03; do, boiled, $1.08; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do, extra, 90c; do, No. 1, bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 56@58c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17c; naphtha, common, 14c.

POTATOES—Were selling rapidly on arrival at full former prices, as follows: Early rose, $1.25@1.30; peachblows, from store, $1.35 per bu; mixed lots, $1.22½@1.25; peachblows in car-lots, $1.28@1.30, delivered; early rose, $1.25; mixed lots, $1.15@1.20, delivered.

POULTRY—Was in fair supply and easier under a moderate inquiry. We quote: Turkeys, choice dressed, 12@13c; do, fair to good, 10½@11c; do, live, 10c; chickens, $3.25@3.50; good do, $3.00; do, in coops, $3.00; ducks, $3.00@4.00; geese, live, $7.00@8.00; wild ducks, $1.50@3.00 per dozen.

SEEDS—Were more quiet, but without particular change in prices, except common timothy, which was easier. Timothy sold at $1.75 for poor to $2.35; clover at $5.80@5.85. Flax sold at $2.20@2.25. Hungarian was quiet at 60@70c, and millet at 60@80c. We note sales of 50 bags extra timothy at $2.95; 90 bags do at $2.90; 240 bags choice at $2.85; 1 car and 27 bags at $2.80; 206 bags prime do at $2.75; 27 bags at $2.72½; 138 bags at $2.70; 30 bags good at $2.65; 152 bags at $2.62½; 149 bags do at $2.60; 53 bags at $2.55; 100 bags fair at $2.50; 40 bags common at $2.40; 10 bags do at $2.25; 10 bags inferior at $1.75; 37 bags clover at $5.85; 13 bags do at $5.80; 73 bags flax at $2.25; 45 bags do at $2.20.

SALT—Was in moderate request; Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.90; Canada, do, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

TEAS—Remain quiet at former quotations, as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 38@43c; do, good, 58@63c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 52@65c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 72@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 95c@$1.05; common to good do, 70@80c; fair to good oil, 65@75c; common do, 40@55c; colored natural-leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is in moderate request at nominally unchanged prices. We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c, black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—Remains dull and weak at the following quotations: Beech, $8.50; maple, $9.50; hickory, $10.50; slabs, $6.00@6.50, delivered.

WOOL—No change of importance is perceptible. Below are quotations:

Tub, washed, prime	52@55c
Tub, washed, common to good	48@50c
Common dingy	38@40c
Fleece, washed, X and XX, light	46@48c
Fleece, washed, X and XX, dingy	35@45c
Fleece, washed, medium light	46@48c
Coarse washed	37@43c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@32c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	26@28c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@30c
Super and extra pulled	35@40c

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 19.

The receipts of live stock during the last week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,885	11,387	1,683
Tuesday	3,863	13,351	2,394
Wednesday	3,235	13,297	1,626
Thursday	2,300	9,000	2,530
Total	13,133	52,015	8,235
Same time last week	9,818	24,489	4,425
Week before last	14,448	45,241	6,002

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,572	6,043	1,623
Tuesday	2,216	9,593	490
Wednesday	2,600	11,240	1,738
Total	6,388	26,876	3,851

CATTLE—There was a lively demand for shipping grades, and prices were strong. The number of Eastern buyers in attendance was noticeably large, and for the best offerings the bidding was sufficiently animated to enable holders to realize at something of an advance over former quotations. Advices from most Eastern points were of an encouraging tenor, the advanced prices established early in the week being fully sustained all around. This fact gave buyers confidence, and by the middle of the afternoon they had picked up everything that was fit to send Eastward, paying $4.75@5.15 for common to medium lots averaging from 1,050 to 1,250 lbs; $5.25@5.80 for good to choice, and $6.00@6.25 for extra. The major portion of the sales were within the range of $5.12½@6.00. The demand for butchers' stuff and stockers was also fairly active, but there was an ample supply of the descriptions of stock suited to their wants, and previous rates were scarcely sustained. The former sold at $3.00@5.00, and the latter at $3.00@4.60. But little stock remained unsold at the close, and prices ruled firm for anything above common.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 to 1,550 lbs	$6.00@6.40
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.60@5.80
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.25@5.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.10
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25@4.60
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.50@3.50
Cattle—Texas, corn-fed	4.25@5.00
Cattle—Texas, wintered North	3.50@4.00
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.00@3.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
16 good steers	1,023	5.20
17 choice steers	1,080	5.50
22 stockers	758	3.60
16 extra steers	1,464	6.00
20 good steers	1,163	5.40
31 good steers	1,154	5.12½
17 choice steers	1,257	5.70
14 choice steers	1,300	5.70
16 choice steers	1,224	5.60
16 good steers	1,309	5.20
15 good steers	1,343	5.12½
49 good steers	1,177	5.12½
20 good steers	1,216	5.35
15 choice steers	1,487	5.70
36 good steers	1,136	5.40
10 stock steers	940	4.50
16 good steers	1,224	5.30
17 choice steers	1,342	5.50
20 good steers	1,190	5.25
20 good steers	1,224	5.25
54 stock steers	974	4.65
26 good steers	1,350	5.50
32 choice steers	1,483	5.85
17 choice steers	1,302	5.87½
14 choice steers	1,301	6.00
17 good steers	1,172	5.10
19 good steers	1,258	5.5
68 good steers	1,288	5.25
16 extra steers	1,354	6.12½
16 extra steers	1,540	6.00
15 extra steers	1,440	6.20
43 extra steers	1,419	6.00
16 good steers	1,249	5.25
46 choice steers	1,320	5.65
17 butchers' steers	1,087	4.90
44 extra steers	1,368	6.20
16 good steers	1,085	5.20
16 good steers	1,217	5.35
11 oxen	1,477	4.75
34 good steers	1,106	5.20
66 good steers	1,335	5.50
27 stock steers	915	4.37½
35 stock steers	[illegible]	4.50

HOGS—The hog trade was active at higher prices. A further falling off in the receipts of some 4,000 head induced a firm feeling among holders, and prices were early advanced 10c, where they were thoroughly sustained throughout. At first buyers held off, declining to pay the advanced prices demanded, but they soon took hold briskly, and at the close only a small amount of stock remained unsold. The range of prices paid was $4.50@5.90, but by glancing at the sales published below it will be seen that most of the day's business was done within the range of $5.10@5.50. Closing prices were $4.50@5.00 for inferior to common grades, mixed, uneven lots; $5.15@5.25 for medium, and $5.35@5.75 for good to strictly choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
60	197	$5.35	46	282	$5.40	54	279	$5.00
50	269	5.30	22	209	5.35	70	199	5.40
54	182	5.35	71	154	4.65	26	182	5.60
57	204	5.40	83	163	5.10	99	200	5.10
60	188	5.40	120	159	5.20	134	199	5.40
91	291	5.10	59	220	5.63	61	203	5.40
58	195	5.30	27	181	5.20	250	191	5.30
53	273	5.75	96	183	5.60	184	180	5.30
30	235	5.25	56	189	5.30	69	185	5.40
70	202	5.35	54	234	5.60	49	234	5.60
60	204	5.45	61	250	5.30	34	299	5.35
35	187	4.60	28	157	5.40	71	154	4.65
25	120	4.60	154	199	5.40	22	229	5.25
70	201	5.40	91	209	5.10	43	281	5.40
68	199	5.15	61	231	5.20	125	149	5.25
61	223	5.40	65	207	5.30	53	182	5.35
60	195	5.35	68	173	5.30	65	169	5.15
43	187	5.30	28	223	4.65	54	219	5.25
61	143	4.50	26	222	5.35	118	181	5.25
24	145	4.15	66	226	5.40	54	164	5.30
78	190	5.40	19	274	5.00	64	208	5.35
59	187	5.50	50	208	5.30	57	209	5.40
33	163	5.00	51	297	5.75	54	213	5.10

SHEEP—The receipts were larger than on either of the preceding days of the week, and, notwithstanding there was good demand both for shipment east and to supply local wants, the market weakened, and the advance gained yesterday was lost. Sales were made at $5.00@6.00 for common to medium, and at $6.25@7.37½ for good to extra. Following are some of the transactions:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
149	95	$5.60	63	91	$5.87½	19	94	$6.00
84	89	6.00	191	83	6.25	35	91	6.65
87	98	7.00	85	113	7.37½	96	92	6.00
56	100	5.40						

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 19.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,370, making 3,020 for three days, against 3,175 for the same time last week. Offerings mainly of native steers, common to extra quality. The three days' warm, wet weather has operated to weaken the market, and trade was dull at a decline of about ¼c on the qualities used by wholesale slaughterers. Fat bulls, 5c, live weight; poor native steers and ordinary Cherokee cattle, 10½c; common to fancy native steers, 10½@13c. The latest transactions were the worst for sellers.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 3,100, making 6,800 for three days, against 5,950 for the same time last week. The quality was common to good; the demand small, and the market dull, with a downward tendency. Sales at 6½@8¼c; mostly at 7½@8c.

SWINE—Receipts, 2,900, making 8,600 for three days, against 16,900 for the same time last week. None on sale alive. Dressed firm at 7½@7¾c for city; 7@7½c for Western, all light weights.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, including 17 cars reported to arrive, 1,411; total for the week, 4,896. The market was slow and dull at ¼c off from yesterday's prices. Sales, 275 Illinois steers, 979@1,473 lbs, at $5.20@6.40; 108 Canada stockers, 835@918 lbs, at $4.12½@4.35.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 900; total for the week, 4,100. The market is slow for want of stock. Sales, 361 Ohio sheep, 83½ lbs, at $5.68¾.

HOGS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 4,100; total for the week 14,200, against 17,000 for last week. The market was dull; but few good hogs are in the pens. Yorkers, $5.00@5.50; heavy hogs, $5.50@5.75; choice, $5.80@5.90.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 19—11 a. m.—Market unchanged. Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 6d; spring, 11s 2d@12s; white, 12s 4d@12s 6d; club, 12s 8d@13s. Corn, 38s 6d@40s. Pork, 62s. Lard, 43s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, March 19—2 p. m.—Pork, 62s 6d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—Cotton active and firmer; middling uplands, 8⅛d; middling Orleans, 8⅜d. Sales, 18,000 bales; American, 9,100 bales; speculation and export, 21,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull and unchanged.

Provisions—Mess pork, 62s 6d. Bacon, 42s 3d for short clear middles. Others unchanged.

LONDON, March 19—5 p. m.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £663. The amount of bullion gone into the bank on balance to-day is £75,000. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liabilities, which was last week 47½ per cent, is now 45¾ per cent. Consols for money, 92@92⅛; United States securities—5-20s of '65, 109⅛; '67, 109¼; 10-40s, 103¼; new 5s, 104⅛. New York Central, 90¾; Erie, 40@41¼; Erie preferred, 63.

Petroleum—Refined, 12@12½d.

Turpentine—34s@34s 3d.

PARIS, March 19.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,215,000 francs during the past week. Rentes, 60f 75c.

FRANKFORT, March 19.—United States 5-20s of '62, 98¾.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 19.—There was a slightly improved jobbing movement, but business continued quiet with commission houses. Cotton goods remain irregular, unsettled, and weak on fine bleached cottons. Agents have reduced Wamsutta 4-4 shirtings to 18c; Tuscarora 4-4 to 11c; and the wider makes of same 1c per yard. Seaside bleached shirtings are down to 12c. Prints are much more active, and dress goods doing well. Woolen goods quiet. Foreign goods dull.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 19.—COTTON—Quiet and easier; middling upland, 16⅛c; futures closed steady; sales 22,700 bales; March, 15¾c; April, 15 21-32c; May, 15 7-32@16⅛c; June, 16 21-32; July, 17 3-32.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and in buyers' favor; receipts, 12,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.00@6.00; common to good, $6.10@6.50; good to choice, $6.55@6.70; white wheat extra, $6.70@7.10; extra Ohio, $6.25@7.50; St. Louis, $6.40@11.00. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; receipts, 73,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.51@1.53; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1.44@1.53; white Michigan, $1.70@1.75. Rye quiet at $1.02@1.07. Barley and malt dull. Corn unchanged; receipts, 18,000 bu. Oats a shade firmer, and more active; receipts, 15,000 bu; mixed Western, 58@61½c; white Western, 60@64c; black Western, 60@60½c.

HAY—Firm at $1.00@1.05.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull. Sugar firm. Molasses and rice unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude easier at 6⅜@7c; refined, 14¼c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 40c.

EGGS—Western, 17@18c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; new mess, $16.12½, spot; May, $16.25. Beef quiet. Cut meats—Cut clear bellies, 10½c; middles dull; long and short clear, 9½c. Lard firm; prime steam, 9⅝c spot and March; 9 9-16c April; 9 11-16 May.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—A shade firmer at 95c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 19.—COTTON—Firm and in fair demand at 15½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat quiet and steady at $1.45. Corn firmer at 62@67c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 50@58c. Rye steady and in moderate demand at $1.03. Barley dull and nominal.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—In fair demand and lower at 13c.

BUTTER—Dull and drooping; choice, 38@40c.

CHEESE—Firm and in fair demand.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and in fair demand; country mess, $15.00; city mess, $15.45. Lard firm and in fair demand; steam, 8⅞c, spot and buyer March; kettle, 9@9½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 5⅞c; clear rib, 7½c spot; 7¾c buyer March—all loose. Clear rib boxed, 8⅛c; clear scarce at 8½@8⅝c, loose. Bacon in good demand at 6½@8¾@9c.

WHISKY—Firm and in fair demand at 90c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and in moderate demand; superfine spring, extra, $5.70@6.25. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.26¼; No. 2 do, $1.21⅝; seller April, $1.22¼; seller May, $1.25⅜. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2, fresh, 44c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed, fresh, 60c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley nominal; new spring, $1.60@1.65; No. 3 do, $1.45.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. Sweet pickled hams steady at 9½@10½c. Dry salted shoulders, 5½c, loose; boxed middles, 8@8½c. Prime kettle lard, 9½c; prime steam, 9c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 34,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 36,000 bu.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., March 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; extra, $1.59½@1.60; No. 1, $1.53½. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 72c. Oats in good demand at full prices; 51c bid; 52c asked.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 700 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet, firm, and unchanged. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 79@79½c. Oats firm; Western, 58@60c. Rye dull at 90@92c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $16.00@16.25.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Nominal at 96@96½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.66; amber Michigan, $1.47½; seller June, $1.56; No. 1 red, $1.54; No. 2 do, $1.48. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high-mixed, 66c; seller March and April, 67c; seller May, 68½c; seller June, 69½c; seller July, 70c; new high-mixed, 65½c; low-mixed, 65½c; no grade, 63½c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

CLOVER SEED—$5.85.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 23,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 150 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 15½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unsettled. Wheat—Spring steady; No. 2, $1.22½; fall dull; No. 2 red, $1.50@1.51. Corn inactive; No. 2, 61c, east track. Oats a shade better; No. 2, 47@47½c, east track. Barley and rye—Nothing done.

WHISKY—Dull at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $15.50; small lots, $15.75. Bulk meats active and firm; shoulders, 5⅝c; clear rib, 7⅝c; clear, 8c up-country, April; ¼c more here, spot. Bacon active and firm; shoulders, 6⅝@6¾c; clear rib, 9c; clear, 9¼@9½c. Lard—9c asked; 8¾@8⅞c bid.

HOGS—Quiet; light, $4.75@5.12½; heavy, $5.25@5.50; receipts, 4,778.

CATTLE—Scarce and firm; Texas, $1.75@4.25; native cows, $1.75@4.00; good to prime steers, $4.25@4.75; choice to extra, $4.25@5.75; receipts, 478.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—PROVISIONS—Pork in good demand and advanced; to arrive, $16.50@16.50¾, spot. Bacon in good demand; prices advanced to 7½@9¼@9⅞c.

MOLASSES—In good demand; common fermenting, 42½c; centrifugal, 50c; reboiled, 63c; prime, 75c.

CORNMEAL—In better demand.

COTTON—Sales, 5,500 bales; prices easier towards the close, but not quotably lower. No change from yesterday's quotations. Receipts, [illegible] bales. Exports—To the Continent, 3,000; coastwise, 20; to Great Britain, 383. Stock, 236,991 bales; unsold, 169,350.

MONETARY—Gold, 111¾. Sight, ½d. Sterling, $5.40@5.41.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat dull; red, $1.62; amber, $1.73@1.75; white, $1.80. Rye, 95@98c. Corn firm; yellow, 78@80c; white, 81½@82c. Oats quiet and steady; white, 60@62c; mixed, 57c.

PETROLEUM—Steady; crude, 10½c; refined, 14⅞c.

WHISKY—97c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 19.—COTTON—Firmer and higher at 15½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork, $15.25. Bulk shoulders, 5⅞c; clear rib, 8c; clear, 8⅛c. Bacon shoulders, 6¾c; clear rib, 8⅞c; clear, 9⅛c. Sugar-cured hams, 12c. Lard—Tierces, 9¼c.

WHISKY—90c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in limited jobbing demand at $5.50@9.25. Corn meal slow at $3.50. Corn—market bare. Oats quiet and weak at 58@59c.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

BRAN—Scarce and firm at $21.75.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

COTTON—Easier; ordinary, 10@10½c; good ordinary, 13½@13¾c; low middling, 14½c; middling, 15½c; good middling, 16½@17c. Receipts, 980 bales; shipments, 1,490; stock, 49,151.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 19.—BREADSTUFFS—Market generally dull. Sales 1,300 bu No. 2 and Milwaukee club wheat at $1.40, and 62 cars mixed corn, on track, at 75c.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	*3:30 p. m.	*11:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	†5:15 p. m.	§8:00 a. m.
Night Express	‡9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	*5:00 a. m.	*8:30 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:30 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	‡9:45 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	*9:30 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	‡9:45 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	*9:30 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	‡9:45 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡9:45 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	*9:30 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex	*9:30 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Ex	*4:20 p. m.	*3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:20 p. m.	*9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, Prairie du Chien, & La Crosse Day Express	*9:30 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, & Stevens' Point Express	*5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	*4:45 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:15 a. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex	*8:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Cairo & New Orleans Ex	†8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Express	*8:15 a. m.	[illegible]
(a) Gilman Passenger	*4:20 p. m.	*9:25 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:30 a. m.	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:30 p. m.	[illegible]

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:30 a. m.	*3:20 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	*3:30 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	*10:00 a. m.	*3:30 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:30 p. m.	[illegible]
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	†10:00 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	†10:00 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	*3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Milwaukee Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Green Bay Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b St. Paul Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
b Marquette Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
a Madison & Elroy Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & S. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*6:15 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Special New York Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express	‖5:15 p. m.	*8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*7:20 a. m.	*1:30 p. m.
Night Express	†8:00 p. m.	[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF ALDWELL'S MALTHOUSES & BREWERY SITUATE IN THE CITY OF TORONTO, ONT.,

At the Auction Rooms of F. W. COATE, King-st. East, Toronto, on Wednesday, the 15th day of April, 1874, at 12 o'clock, noon, pursuant to a decree of the Court of Chancery. Substantially built of white brick, in working order. Also, plant and good will of the business. Capacity of the Malthouses, 200,000 bushels per season; capacity of Brewery, 130 barrels per day. Upset price, $45,000.

TERMS—Ten per cent cash; fifteen per cent in two months; fifteen per cent in one year, and the balance in ten equal yearly installments, with interest at six per cent. Also, the comfortable BRICK RESIDENCE adjoining, and other property. Aliens can hold and convey property in Canada the same as British subjects. For further particulars on application to BLAKE & KINGSFORD, Solicitors, Toronto, and Mr. JOHN HAIN, Solicitor, Toronto, and see Toronto Daily "Globe."

Dated 7th March, 1874.

BLAKE & KINGSFORD, Vendors' Solicitors, Toronto, Ont. T. W. TAYLOR.

STOCK RAISING.

TO STOCK-RAISERS AND FARMERS.

The advertiser has a large tract of land, well-watered and timbered, in Missouri; also, a large ranche in Kansas. Both are situated near railroads.

He has several short-horn Durham bulls and cows, a fine herd of graded and common stock, and a large herd of Texas stock.

Also, a fine herd of Poland and China and Berkshire hogs.

He is engaged in raising fine and graded stock, buying and selling stock, and desires to raise horses and mules, and to engage in dairying.

He desires two partners to assist in carrying on the business, and to start a store; also, two German families to assist in farming.

To a person in poor health, or overworked, and desiring to spend a few weeks or months in the West and Colorado for recovery, this is a favorable opportunity. Address STOCK-RAISER, at this office.

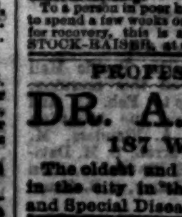
PROFESSIONAL CARD.

DR. A. G. OLIN,

187 Washington-st.

The oldest and longest-located Physician in the city in the treatment of all Chronic and Special Diseases. Call or write.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

HAHNEMANN.

Commencement Exercises of the Medical College.

The Valedictory Address by Dr. Ludlam.

Annual Report of the Condition of Hospital and College.

The List of Graduates.

The commencement exercises of Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital for the session of 1873-74 were held last night at Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street. The attendance was large.

THE REGISTRAR'S REPORT.

After prayer by Bishop Cheney, Dr. Temple S. Hoyne, Registrar of the Faculty, read the following report:

In presenting my report for the fourteenth collegiate year of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, I take pleasure in stating that its affairs are in a very prosperous condition.

The consolidation of the several courses hitherto given during the year into a single term of over five months' duration, and the division of several of the chairs, has been of incalculable advantage to the class. Such action of the Trustees and Faculty is in accord with the demands of the entire profession, and has secured a more thorough and comprehensive study of all the branches. It has also permitted the greater elucidation of all points which were at all obscure, without slighting any important subject belonging to the chair—a condition of things which was not possible under the old regime. In truth, the lengthening of the term, and subdivision of many of the chairs, has met the hearty approbation of the whole medical profession, and has proved eminently successful. Over 700 lectures have been delivered in the hearing of the class during the present session.

The clinics, medical, surgical, and gynæcological, have been unusually interesting. Cases have been brought before the class which were exceedingly difficult of diagnosis, but operations decided the opinions held to be correct. Not only have our students been regular in their attendance at the clinics of Hahnemann Hospital and the College Dispensary, but many of the advanced class also visited the clinics of the County Hospital, securing to themselves a practical familiarity with the different methods of treatment; thus enabling them to place greater confidence in the system of cure which they have voluntarily selected.

Owing to the financial panic which occurred about the time of the opening of the session, the class was not quite as large as that of last session. Had it not been for this cause, our number would have been greatly in excess of last year. The class numbered seventy-six, who were attracted here from every portion of the country by the excellent reputation of the school. Of this class, twenty-one members have complied with the College requirements, and have passed a final and very thorough examination in all the branches taught in our curriculum. These persons are known to the Faculty as competent, honest, earnest, and industrious, and are cheerfully recommended as fit subjects for the degree of Doctor of Medicine and Surgery.

CONFERRING THE DEGREES.

Prof. A. E. Small then conferred degrees upon the following graduates: R. W. Brooks, W. R. Churchill, George A. Corning, Charles C. Curtis, Jesse D. Dickinson, Frank Fulton, J. J. Gasser, George E. Gorham, Joel W. Latson, Allan P. Macdonald, Clarence E. May, S. E. Nixon, George B. Parsons, William H. Pettit, Mrs. L. C. Purington, Horace W. Roberts, Charles D. Stanhope, Eugene F. Starke, Willard H. Titus, Adelmer M. Tuttle, Henry F. Wegener.

THE VALEDICTORY.

The valedictory address was then delivered by Dr. R. Ludlam, as follows:

MEMBERS OF THE GRADUATING CLASS: In the name of the Trustees and Faculty of your Alma Mater, it is my pleasant duty to tender you their warmest congratulations on the successful accomplishment of your desires, and on the fact that you now stand clothed with the honors of the Doctorate. This fruition of your hopes is very gratifying to your teachers, as well as to yourselves and to your personal friends. And in parting with you, I am bade to say something which shall indicate our interest in your welfare, and which may influence your future career.

The trials and rewards of the physician are peculiar. As the years roll by, you will realize what they are. You are now upon the threshold of professional life; henceforth you will be engaged in, and engrossed with, a practical pursuit that will involve the application of what you have learned. And, since the step just taken places you in new relations with yourselves and with everybody else, let me rehearse some of the ups and downs that you will be likely to note in your march through life.

The signs of the times will soon indicate your whereabouts; but the trouble will be that nobody will see them. They may creak, and groan, and beckon for a long time, day and night, before a special Providence sends you a paying patient. The busy world will rush by while it is well, and when it is ill will run for the "old" doctor instead of the "new" one. And so you may be left, perhaps for a tedious period, to curse the Fates because your hair is not gray, or your whiskers grown, or because you have not a patriarchal household of your own as a criterion of your professional ability.

Nobody's lot is more forlorn than that of the young physician who has lighted in the midst of a great congregation of strangers, who care nothing for his present attainments, or for his undeveloped capacities. You will feel the wet blanket coming down on your aspirations when you must live upon hard-tack and wait for cripples. It will test your love for your calling, your honor, your determination and endurance, and your real merit also, to see those prosper who have engaged in other pursuits while you are praying and hoping to get a start and to succeed.

Under these circumstances a case of hysterics would be like the heavenly manna in the wilderness. If the tailor's son would only drop his father's goose on his toes, and you could be sent for; or, if the selfish old doctor across the way would now and then say a word in your favor; if there was some practical and positive reason for your going somewhere, for something, to please somebody, and to cure somebody, and to get your pay for it, your professional adolescence would be more tolerable. But to sit "like Patience on a monument" is as nothing compared with being forced to sit on one's own monument waiting for patients.

Men sometimes complain of "doctors' bills," but the bills that come to the young doctor before he can return the compliment, are more frightful and formidable by far. For how shall he live, and wherewithal shall he be clothed? If he was a clergyman or an attorney, he might mix in society and make acquaintance; but a doctor has no more business than an undertaker where people are sound in health and jolly withal.

The young parson gains the ears of the people legitimately, and the young lawyer may set them by the ears in the shortest space. No reason is assigned why a young dentist should not begin to extract our teeth as soon as he is strong enough; and merchants and druggists, and even editors in their teens, are no rarity. But the young doctor is under the ban of advertising. He must serve a probation, the length of which, as a rule, is in ratio with his reputation in later years.

To find himself in the full tide of practice, directly after taking his degree, might be the worst thing that could happen him. This accident has made more drones and parasites, more mediocre practitioners than all other causes combined. And yet, the road before the beginner is so long and tedious and discouraging that such a misfortune is likely to be courted and coveted, no matter what the ultimate cost. By and by he may shave cases that are troublesome and unpromising, but they will never worry him like the early and incurable tongue-tie of his own door-bell.

The diploma just conferred certifies to your medical and surgical ability, but it will not shield you from criticism. It gives you a legal protection and sanction, but the most ignorant man in the community may sue you at the law for the error of having saved his life. The autographs of this honorable Faculty which are appended to the instrument will not protect you from abuse. And one of your earliest and sorest trials will be that your advice will not always be taken, and that your honest efforts to restore health, and to preserve it, will be counteracted and thwarted by those who assume to know more than you. These inconsiderate quacks are omnipresent, and almost omnipotent. How to antidote their impertinence, which has indeed been sugar-coated with a friendly interest in the sufferer, will often put you to your wit's end, and tax your good-nature to the utmost.

Perhaps one reason why physicians are less tolerant of each other's peculiarities than they should be, is that they are forced to be amiable to all their patients, and to indulge them in all sorts of caprices. Nothing so mortifies the young doctor as to be discharged, and to find his place supplied by another. But, if his course has been an honorable one, and if he has faithfully endeavored to cure his patient, such a dismissal implies no disgrace. There are social, personal, and morbid antagonisms which make this experience inevitable.

To be forced to give place to a mere pretender, a member of the Veneering family, who is all surface and show, and who lacks the ingrain, textural, organic qualities of the genuine physician; to compete with incompetency, with one whose claims are meretricious, no matter what his school of practice, is exceedingly disagreeable. To witness for the first time that doctors are fallible; that the members of a learned and liberal profession, so-called, are especially beset with, and often overcome by, the sin of prevarication; and to discover that the nearer and more intimate the relations of a profession with the domestic, home life of the people the greater the proneness to discord among its members, is very discouraging.

In the nature of things, there must always be differences of opinion and schools of belief among physicians. Each theory of cure is an intellectual stairway by which to gain admission to the different apartments in the Temple of Medicine. It would be unreasonable to insist that either of these apartments, however large and thoroughly furnished, could possibly contain everything, whether old or new, that might be of use in the Healing Art.

If we spend our time exclusively in building, ornamenting, or in climbing one of these stairways, we lose what involves a sacrifice of human life; for the means of cure are not in the means of access merely, but in the resources that we draw from the great storehouse of Medical Fact and Experience, when we have them in hand and know how to apply them.

It is characteristic of the age in which we live that our very humility, like the elevators in our grand hotels, will lift us to a higher plane, save our strength, and keep us comfortable and harmonious by the way.

Our mission is not to wage a warfare against those who hold different views, with the hope of exterminating them, but to battle against disease and death, and carefully to plant and to water the germs of life and longevity. If you will bear this distinction in mind, you will not waste your golden opportunities in wrangling and discord.

One of the peculiar trials of the physician comes of his not being his own master, but the servant of others, and subject to their call at any moment. He may sit in his office all the day long waiting for a message, and without interruption, but in the evening, when he is about to participate in a social gathering, or to attend church or the opera, he will be sent for and spirited away. It would be all the same if he had the gout or was going to be married; for the doctor must go when he is called, or the patient might get well, or worse, if there was any delay. Somebody's only child, or somebody's only wife, or, what is more provoking, somebody's only husband, is in extremity and must be relieved. And so he is left to chew the cud of a foregone vision, and to content himself with the good he may do by going.

The more popular and experienced he becomes, the more frequent are these obtrusions and disappointments. In due time his sign attracts too many patients, and his office-bell threatens never to hold its tongue again. Sundays and holidays are blotted from the calendar, and those whom he serves sometimes forget that the seeds of sleep and of mortality are in him. For him there is no sure margin of leisure for social or domestic life. If he could command an hour each day, he might cultivate his mind in other than medical subjects, and so keep pace with his neighbors. If his ears were not stuffed with complainings; if he could eat and rest like other mortals, and if he could always be punctual, and did not have to plod and pull perpetually, the case would be different. But he must tolerate these annoyances, and do his work cheerfully. This much is indispensable.

To be a successful practitioner, skilled in the analysis and cure of disease, he must build a special sense for each particular department of study. At the same time, he must be careful that these petty trials do not put a twist in his perception of right and wrong, and of duty and privilege. It is one of the inscrutable mysteries of his destiny that he is expected to overlook and to overcome so much that is disagreeable and vexatious, and from which the common day-laborer is exempt.

I need not pause to consider another of the trials to which, as young physicians, you will be especially exposed. I allude to the propensity which some of the good old ladies and nurses will have for prescribing for your patients, and for posting you in what Dr. This-or-that would have done under similar circumstances. You will need as much grace as would carry you through a domestic equinox to answer the questions which these people will ask, with all due courtesy, and yet without giving them any particular information.

But, my friends, we are not all martyrs and missionaries. We get our pay for what we do and suffer, if we deserve it. The drill and discipline of the first few months is compensated when we are watched for and welcome at the bedside. You will revert to this discouraging period with thankfulness if it has multiplied your points of contact with the suffering, and your means of cure in after life. Each hour of dreary waiting has its correspondence in blessings on those for whom it is our privilege to labor. We must pause to take root, lest we be overthrown. Bud, and blossom, and fruit will come in due season. It is better that we ripen slowly. The only way to a merited distinction is through toil and privation. If you work and wait, your claims are as sure of recognition as the sun is to shine. By the time the parson is ready to be transplanted, and the lawyer to be promoted to a real estate operator, or to the Legislature; before the juvenile dentist has cut his eye-teeth, and the editor's scissors have clipped his own wings, your name will be a household word, and your resources an absolute necessity.

Your diploma is and will always be a reward of merit. It has been earned by diligence and sacrifice. It is a letter of credit, a deed of trust, a certificate of stock, a parchment that conveys an interest in a royal estate, the badge of legitimacy, the medal of honor, a written, permanent and unqualified credential, of which no one can ever rob you. In accepting it you have taken the oath of fidelity to the best interests of the profession and the public, and you promise never to do or say anything that will disgrace either party. For there are wolves in sheep-skins, and those who take advantage of such an indorsement as we have given you to wound their alma mater and to bring reproach upon her sons and daughters. Upon that little roll, with its bit of gay ribbon, our names are inscribed in solemn compact against ignorance and empiricism. You will carry away the roll, we will retain the record, and both will keep the pledge.

It is just as true of the physician as it is of anything, or anybody else, that he must be known in order to be appreciated. But the method whereby he becomes acquainted, and the means which he takes to bring himself into notice, will help the people to decide upon his merits. Being short-lived, the quack is always in haste to be famous. With him the question involved is one of expediency. He is after the loaves and the fishes, and how to obtain them before changing his occupation, or running off to another field, is what most concerns him. He cares nothing for the Code of Ethics, and is innocent of any intention to practice the old-fashioned precept of the Golden Rule. He is like one who drives a blind horse at a high rate of speed, regardless of consequences. The dash attracts attention, the fools are run over and injured, and sensible people get out of the way. Unfortunately, however, the latter class is apt to be small in numbers.

Speech has been defined as "the art of putting things." Tact, like theft, is the art of taking things. It is the art of adaptation to circumstances and of accommodation to the contingencies of life. It implies skill and adroitness, whether inborn or acquired, in seizing upon the right moment and means, and the proper word and act in whatever we say or do. It is a species of delicate discernment between right and wrong, and between the ways of getting on in the world and of going backwards. It shuns obstacles instinctively, sees through a threatening shadow, and accomplishes its end silently and without a prodigal waste of time and of effort. It personates a living, practical, abiding faith in the law of Cause and Effect. By it, whatever is pleasant and grateful in ourselves and in others, is recognized, as face answereth to face. It is a special sense which all do not possess, and which only a few can acquire. It is that intuitive, intangible something by which we are attracted, and by which the world is drawn to us. In a word, tact is the measure and index of our physical, mental, and moral dexterity, and, indirectly, of our capacity and usefulness also.

Without this delicate and powerful lever, no man works at such a disadvantage as the doctor. Culture, capacity, talent, and the best intentions are often slain upon this altar. If you would succeed, in the largest and best sense of the term, you must exercise that tact which will bring you to dwell in an atmosphere of human sympathy; else, no matter what your attainments, you may live without respect and die without regret.

Ill-health has more compensations than most people imagine. Some of these accrue to the sufferer, and some to others. The sick-chamber is the nursery in which certain of the best and rarest virtues take root and begin to grow, and from whence they are to be transplanted, either into human society again, or into that of Paradise. The sweetest traits of character blossom in such an atmosphere, and shed their fragrance all around. When one of my best patients said to me, a few days ago, that but for her present illness she might never have read or learned to prize the works of a certain author, I was reminded that writers of history, fiction, and sentiment are not the only toilers who find their most appreciative audiences where you would least expect them. We can not estimate the reciprocal influences constantly in operation between those who are at work in the world at large, and with a good measure of health, and those whose infirmities cripple their bodies and keep them at home only to increase the force of their character, and their unselfish devotion to the best interests of the race. The streams that irrigate the soil in which the germ of good intentions, and of good works also, grow most luxuriantly, have their source in many a little rill that first bubbled and flowed in the sick-chamber.

And, so it is, that a "fellow feeling," and a common sympathy and experience, builds and supports our hospitals and dispensaries, suggests and sustains our churches and charities, whether large or small, and sends the doctor along with the preacher to the mission field. It is through design, and not by accident, that there is not a parish, nor a community, a social, civic, or military organization, a club, or even a school, in which this reflex interest is lacking.

You will find the sick and sorrowing wherever you go. Your life will be one of toil and privation. All the annoyances that I have named, and a thousand more, will worry and vex you. But when a fellow-mortal appeals to you for relief and you are able and willing to give it; when a mother begs you to save her child, and, under God's blessing you can gratify her; when you can lift the burden from the shoulders of a brother who has fallen beneath its weight; when you stand where you can shield the innocent, and turn away the shafts of the destroyer, these little hindrances will vanish, and you will have your reward. For the sweetest recompense of the physician is evolved from the trust and confidence which are reposed in him. With the right motives and a reasonable stock of resource, you can not come into such a relation without benefiting others and being blessed in return.

When I reflect upon your mission in all the breadth of its influence, and consider that you enter upon your career with increased facilities for doing good at every turn and perpetually, I am envious of your prospects, and could wish that our positions might be reversed. With some of us the professional meridian is passed; but your sun is in the ascendant. We look toward the merciful twilight which sooner or later must close in upon our labors; but you aspire to a greater degree of usefulness and renown. If you are faithful, sincere, unselfish, and honest toward yourselves and towards others, you will learn that, although the trials of the physician are many and peculiar, even in this life they are more than counterbalanced by the precious nature and quality of his rewards.

IN CONCLUSION.

The Class Valedictory was delivered by Dr. C. E. May, the Institute diploma was conferred by Dr. Stanhope, and the exercises were ended with a benediction.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Henry Wilson is soon to leave for the Arkansas Hot Springs for his health.

—The last day that Henry Clay ever sat in the Senate was Charles Sumner's first day in the Senate.

—Sir Samuel Baker's African expedition cost the Khedive of Egypt over £400,000, while the results were comparatively meagre, and His Highness grumbles.

—It is said that an English lady is going to expend $25,000 on an aqueduct to supply Jerusalem with water.

—One of the Georgia papers jubilantly asserts that Ben H. Hill is the "grandest intellectual production of the times," and another admits the grandeur, but sorrowfully adds that he is the "deadest cock in the pit."

—It is stated that, when the Prince Imperial was born, endowment assurances to a large amount were effected on his life, and made payable at the age of 18. Consequently, he should have received several millions of francs from the assurance companies on the 16th inst.

—The American Watch Factory Company (Waltham), has announced that it will raise the wages of its hands 15 per cent after April 1, and turn out 200 watches daily. The present force numbers 490.

—Among the many rare and curious things owned by Mr. Sumner was the wig Lord Brougham wore when he was Lord Chancellor of England, who gave it to the Senator.

—Dean Stanley has consented to the erection of a memorial to the Brothers Wesley in Westminster Abbey. Mr. Adams-Acton, the sculptor, is at work upon it.

—A female graduate of the Medical Department of Iowa University has taken the first prize for the best-performed dissection in surgical anatomy, in a class consisting of twenty-four young men and one other young woman.

—A "fashionable" christening party in New York was postponed last week in consequence of the non-arrival of a steamer from Europe having on board the lace dress (made to order) in which the baby was to have appeared. The clergyman engaged was disgusted.

—The Duke of Edinburgh doesn't like the poem that Tennyson wrote in his honor. Tennyson is too old now to sympathize warmly with young people getting married. Swinburne would make a better poet-laureate for such an occasion.

—Eliphalet Williams, the oldest and most prominent citizen of Northampton, Mass., and President of the Northampton Bank, with the exception of ten years, since its foundation in 1833, nine times a member of the Legislature, Auditor of the Connecticut River Railroad since its opening and engaged in business until within a few weeks, died, March 15, from a stroke of paralysis on Thursday, lacking but nine days of having completed his 94th year.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—80 OR 100 ACRES IN SOUTHWEST ¼ of Sec. 23, Town 40, Range 13, adjoining Irving Park. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—30 ACRES AT WASHINGTON Heights; the highest ground in Cook County. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAINS AT ENGLEWOOD. Lots on yearly and monthly payments, between the Normal and High Schools, convenient to all of the depots. Excellent location. SPOFFORD, BYRNE & DRAKE, 145 Clark-st., Room 4, and Maroney's Block, Englewood, Room 1.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—S. ½ S. W. ¼ SEC. 6, 36, 13, on railroad, near Sheffield, suitable for subdivision; also 2½ acres near Brighton, already subdivided; cheap if taken soon. HAMILTON & BLOHM, 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—40 OR 80 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND south of city on railroad that will pay at least 50 per cent on investment within six months; must be sold. LAWRENCE & MOFFETT, Agents, 151 Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD DWELLING, barn, and one acre of ground, in a pleasant suburban village near Chicago. Call on M. C. JOHNSON, 77 Clark-st., Room 7, or address JOHN NISH, Cary, McHenry County, Ill.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSES AND LOTS NEAR graded school and High School at Ravenswood, 25 minutes from Chicago Court-House; 1, 2, 3, and 4 years' time. Buy and stop renting. W. F. JONES, 202 LaSalle-st., 11 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE INVESTMENT—5 ACRES adjoining city limits; small cash payment, balance on easy terms. This property will increase 100 per cent before it is paid for. REA & COATES, 165 Washington.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—12 LOTS IN ENGLEWOOD for $5,000; one-third cash; worth $8,400. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN MAYWOOD, NEAR THE DEPOT, large new modern house, large lot and barn, 25 minutes' ride from the Wells-st. depot. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 51 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—BY O. D. ALLEN, ROOM 21 METROPOLITAN Block, 100 acres at West Maywood; a fortune in it. Houses and lots in Oak Park and Austin.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES IN OAKLAND, KENWOOD, and Hyde Park; also fine building lots in same places. Will take parties wishing to buy to look at property on short notice. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 90 Madison.

FOR SALE—FIVE LOTS IN ENGLEWOOD AT A bargain; want money. DR. H. WARREN, 699 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—TO SPECULATORS—WE HAVE 3 tracts 6¾ acres each, 2 tracts 20 acres each, 1 tract 40 acres, all choice property and near the Morgan-av. depot at Washington Heights; the owner must have money within 15 days, and at such prices as to warrant large profits during 1874. Call and see us. E. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, in N. E. ¼ Sec. 7. JAS. B. GOODMAN & CO., 78 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I OFFER FOR SALE FOR A FEW days, at a bargain, my fruit farm at St. Joe, Mich., one of the best in the State, completely set with all the choicest kinds of fruit, and all in a fine, healthy condition; will pay for itself in three years, and is a rare opportunity. Address W. H. WELLS, 43 and 50 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—ON 5 YEARS' TIME TO IMMEDIATE settlers, some well located dry Illinois lands, suitable for small farms; grain, fruits, and grapes. C. B. HOSMER & CO., 116 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR MERCHANDISE, good, cheap, unimproved Missouri lands. Address CLEINO & WAGNER, Rolla, Mo.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

100 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—BRICK house; board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano; day-board, $3.50.

153 EAST RANDOLPH-ST. — WASHINGTON Dining-Rooms—One large front room, nicely furnished, and one small room, only $10 a month. Also, commutation ticket, $3.50 for $4.

286 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM and room off; also a single room for gentleman; board in family if desired; references exchanged.

532 WABASH-AV.—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, with modern improvements; also desirable rooms for single gentlemen; references required.

548 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, for families or single gentlemen, with board.

West Side.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICE ROOMS, with board, $6 and $7 per week; day-board $4.

334 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, front alcove room, furnished or unfurnished; also, other rooms.

A COUPLE WISHING A LARGE FRONT ROOM, having every convenience, and with alcove attached, in a private family living on Park-av., near Robey-st., can address C, care of West Division Carrier No. 28. Price $20; references will be exchanged.

Country.

TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRING BOARD IN A private family in a rural district south of the city, easily accessible by steam and street cars, may be accommodated on reasonable terms by addressing at once, V 81, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—MAY 1, NICELY FURNISHED FRONT or suite of rooms, with board in private family for gentleman and wife. South Side, between Twenty-second and Thirty-first-sts. Address B 62, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—RAILROAD TICKETS—FOUR first-class tickets to Atchison, Kan., or St. Joe, Mo., via Kansas City, and return, for $30 each. Address or apply to Room 5, 134 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND PRINTING MATERIAL—we have a large quantity of second-hand job and body type, cases, leads, metal furniture, cuts, etc., for sale. Also, two cylinder presses. Address HANLON, RICHARDSON & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF A CHANGE IN business, I offer my six A No. 1 billiard tables, on favorable conditions, for sale. H. KLARE, 70 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE HEAVY BLACK-WALNUT counters, 16 feet long; also 90 feet of shelving suitable for furnishing goods or clothing, at 47 and 49 West Lake-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—A CONDENSER, INCLUDING COPPER vacuum, pan, and pumps; made by Graves & Pike, New York; as good as new; cost $6,000, will sell for $3,000. Apply to W. F. F. MESEROLE, 305 Michigan-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—AT ONE-FIFTH COST TO SATISFY mortgage, the Irving House Hotel, 148 and 150 Wabash-av.; 70 rooms, all completely furnished. EASTMAN, in Boone Block.

FOR SALE—FIVE (5) NEWFOUNDLAND DOGS 4 weeks old. 250 Twenty-first-st.

FOR SALE—TWO DESKS, 5 CHAIRS, STOVE, matting, etc., complete, and new office-furniture, at a bargain. 126 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

FOR SALE—15,000 CEDAR-POSTS CHEAP, IF taken at once. D. S. INGHAM, 116 Monroe-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A $500 PIANO ON which $300 has been paid; will sell very cheap; a bargain. Address U 1, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE AT REED'S TEMPLE OF Music a new $575 piano which we will sell for $450, if taken soon; $300 cash and balance on time. LORD, BRIGHAM & CO., 13 Methodist Church Block.

PIANOS AND ORGANS AT AN IMMENSE REduction in prices, on installments and to rent. STORY & CAMP, No. 211 State-st.

PARTIES WANTING TO RENT OR PURCHASE pianos will find a good assortment, and low prices, at PROSSER & CO.'S, 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

WANTED—FOUR PIANOS OF STANDARD MAKE and good tone, one fine style, the rest plain. Want to pay in real estate, cash basis. Address S 12, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BARGAINS—A HANDSOME WALNUT AND TERRY parlor set, with easy chair and rocker, for $90; a $45 library bookcase for $25; a $70 walnut and marble-top dressing bureau for $38; marble-top washstand, $12; handsome bedstead and springs, $20; $40 bed lounge for $15; $70 sewing machine for $35. Also, hair-cloth easy chair, and 4 chairs to match, chess table, fancy table, marble-top table, oriental chair, fancy chairs, and a few pictures, at a sacrifice. Residence, 643 Michigan-av.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, CROCKERY, glassware, etc., at auction, Wednesday and Saturday. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

IF YOU ARE DISPOSING OF HOUSEHOLD goods, pianos, sewing-machines, or any kind of merchandise, we can recommend you to the well-established auction and commission house, 61 South Canal-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS, at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Canal-sts.

WANTED—TO CONTRACT FOR 1,500,000 GOOD, well-burned brick, delivered convenient to the Stock-Yards. Address S 25, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MAGGIE STANLEY! AM READY and anxious to send you home, as promised. Send address immediately to HARRY STANLEY, Chicago.

PERSONAL—ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., 19 MAJOR Block, would like the person who stored their awnings last winter to put them up immediately.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-st.: Two-story and basement, marble-front house, Park-av., near Paulina, all modern improvements; $11,500. First-class marble-front residence, Wabash-av., near Twenty-third-st.; $16,000. Other property taken in part payment.

Brick residence, corner lot on Monroe-st., east of Robey, 24-foot lot. Good residence-lot taken in part payment.

50 feet and frame-house, fronting Jefferson Park, cheap.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 179 WALNUT-ST. House and lot, 483 Michigan-av.

House and lot, Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.

Two houses and lots, Indiana-av., near Thirty-eighth.

Two houses and lots, Chicago-av., choice location.

100x150, Noble-av., North Side, choice location.

80x150, Langley-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.

Lot on Madison-av., between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts. All of the above will be sold very low.

LEVI WING & CO., 26 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BUSINESS PROPERTY on South Side, both improved and unimproved; the best speculative property in Chicago, but must be sold. If you desire a great bargain here is your opportunity. Address 2 88, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—800 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDED by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON MONTHLY payments, 6 cottages and 3 two-story houses, on Polk and Taylor-sts., between Western and Campbell-av. Inquire on the premises of GEORGE CADWELL.

FOR SALE—AT $50 PER FOOT, TWO LOTS ON Indiana-av., near Forty-ninth-st., if taken immediately. E. H. CUMMINGS, 103 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD — THE finest street south of city limits. Will have water, gas, and sewerage this season. Choice lots on this beautiful thoroughfare at low prices and on very easy terms. The attention of those intending to build is especially called to this property, which possesses every advantage for convenient and elegant residences. Oakwood is just outside of the limits, and connects Grand and Drexel Boulevards. It is 100 feet wide, and is to be beautifully improved at expense of South Park Commissioners, and by them kept in order for all time without taxation on the property. Please call for a printed plat of this property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TWO BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS ON State near Thirty-second-st., at the low price of $4,500 each.

50x100 feet, on Ontario-st., near Pine-st., $130 per foot.

10 acres of land near South Chicago, in northeast quarter, 1, 38, 14, at a bargain. SCHRADER BROS., 133 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—AT Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, and east of Pittsburgh Railroad, 10 lots; all dummy trains stop at this point. HULBURD & CO., 508 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—RARE BARGAIN—A MARBLE FRONT house, 22x88, and deep lot east front, fifteen rooms, kitchen and dining-room on first floor, furnace and all modern improvements, on avenue north of Thirteenth-st. for $12,500; or completely and richly furnished, including table-ware, bedding, ornaments, etc., for $15,500. Owner going abroad. ABELL & HOTCHKISS, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—3-STORY HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, ON HUBbard-st., near Horne, convenient for two families. Price $4,600. F. M. FOX, 130 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—STANTON-AV., NEAR THIRTY-SEVenth-st., frame house, large grove lot, $1,000 less than value if taken soon. GEO. H. HESS, 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, containing all modern improvements, on one of the finest avenues at Cottage Grove; can be had for a small cash payment and easy terms for balance; will be offered at a decided bargain. Address R 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NORTHWEST CORNER CALUMET-av. and Twentieth-st.; finest improved lot for residence in the city. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN SOUTH BRANCH ADDItion, on Twenty-fifth and Kosciusko-sts., $1,300 to $1,500; everybody should have a lot there; easy payments. E. C. COLE & CO., 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON INDIana-av., north of Twenty-second-st., at a sacrifice if sold immediately, for a small cash payment and balance on long time. REA & COATES, 165 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 86 PARK-AV., EAST OF WOOD. Lot 24x132; good barn. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 651½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST., 2-story and basement brick; all modern improvements. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH—A nice cottage of 10 rooms on Burnside-st., near Twenty-fifth-st. J. C. McCORD, Basement Portland Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY—FINE corner lots in the grove adjoining the South Park, being the corner of the Park, also of Prairie and Calumet-avs. This is the very cream of the South Park property; its future is beyond question. The terms are extraordinary—nearly 2 years time at 3½ per cent and 5 years longer at 7 per cent interest.

The amount of this high and beautiful property is very limited, and these corners are by far the most desirable and attractive lots in the vicinity of the Park. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Choice cottage and large lot in nice neighborhood, 479 West Huron-st. S. T. KING, 113 Dearborn-st., 12 to 2.

FOR SALE—60 OR 120x125 FEET ON WASHINGton-st., near Ashland-av., 5 years' time, no money required from parties who wish to build. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—6⅔ ACRES ON SEVENTY-FIRST-ST., near lake shore. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN AND ON EASY terms, a first-class residence, with large lot, on Carpenter-st., near Washington. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 90 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE IN PART—STONE-front house, 2 stories and basement, 15 rooms, with brick barn, corner of South Park-av. and Twenty-fifth-st. Inquire on premises. R. W. PATTERSON.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, 1099 WABASH-AV., all modern improvements, at a decided bargain for a few days. FLERSHMAN & SHUBAERT, Room 8, 150 and 152 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-st., 48 feet northeast corner of Indiana-av. and Thirty-fourth-st.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-ST., NEAR ROBEY, I have one lot remaining unsold; price $1,100. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—ON WABASH-AV. NEAR THIRTY-second-st., lot 50x170, want an offer immediately; terms easy. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON HARRISON-ST. NEAR CAMPbell-av.; must sell at once; will sacrifice for small cash payment, balance long time. G. W. MOULTON, 142 and 144 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE TWO STORY FRAME BUILDing, very substantial and nearly new, with engine, boiler, shafting, etc., suitable for furniture or any business requiring power and large room; lot 100 ft. front; adjoining land can be had if wished; a bargain and easy terms. Apply at 85 Washington-st., Room 4, 10 to 12.

FOR SALE—NEAT 1½ STORY COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS and bath-room, and lot, near Wood and Monroe-sts. $5,500. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—25x125, WITH BUILDING, ON STATE-st., near Thirty-third. The cheapest two-story and basement brick 10-room house north of Thirty-second-st. in the city. B. F. HEAD, 131 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—RENT OR EXCHANGE—HOUSES Michigan, Prairie, Artesian-av., and Highland Park, bargains; easy terms. MEARS & CO., 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—COTTAGE-HOUSE and lot on Vermont-av. and suburban lots for some good business property or house and lot in a more desirable neighborhood; a small incumbrance assumed. Inquire at the Uhlich House, corner of State and Twenty-second-sts. D. B. FOWLER.

FOR SALE—A NICE TRACT TO SUBDIVIDE; will make 10 lots 25x125; near Thirty-fifth-st.; $7,000; one-third cash. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SIX NICE NEW COTTAGES ON AMbrose-st., between Leavitt and Campbell, near Blue Island-av. and McCormick's Reaper Works; price $1,600, easy terms. Also, lots on Twenty-second, Moore, and Ambrose-sts., in this subdivision; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. E. R. HORD, 88 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—38x165 FEET NORTHEAST CORNER State and Twentieth-sts., with improvements, renting for $2,300. Some well located lots will be taken in part payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICE, BY POTWIN & CORBY, 143 Dearborn-st., a nice 2-story house of 9 rooms, on Warren-av. Gas, water, sewer, Nicolson pavement; good barn; lot 30 feet front. Persons in want of a good home at a bargain please call. We mean business.

FOR SALE—CAPITALISTS, ATTENTION!—WE have some great bargains in A No. 1 business property, located in the heart of the city. J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE 3-STORY and basement brick house (and furniture if desired) No. 18 Honore-st., between Madison and Monroe, having every modern improvement, including gas fixtures; will sell at a bargain. S. B. BOWLES, 154 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST.—FINE BUSINESS lot 40x90 feet on Washington-st., near Fifth-av.; will be sold cheap, and on very easy terms if taken within 3 days, otherwise will be withdrawn and improved. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—EGAN-AV. (THIRTY-NINTH-ST.)—Fine lots 50x175 feet each, to an 18-foot alley, on Egan-av., near Grand boulevard, at low prices and on very easy terms; most liberal inducements will be given to those desiring to build. Please call for a plat of this beautiful property. Water pipes are now being laid. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AND ON EASY TERMS—Lots on Wallace and Hubbs-sts., near Thirty-fifth. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—THE NORTHWEST corner of Vincennes-av. and Oakwood boulevard, 177 x146 feet; a splendid corner just outside of city limits, to have water, gas, and sewerage this season; terms: nothing down and long time at 8 per cent to a responsible party who will improve the same; a rare and extraordinary opportunity. Call for a plat. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 133 LASALLE-st.:

Bargain, 12 and 14 Hope-st., two houses and lots; $3,000 will take them both.

Stanton-av., 30 ft. just south of Douglas-place, $80.

Five acres just north of Humboldt Park, only $7,000.

Five acres in Pharo's Sub. on Fifty-ninth-st., $6,000.

40 acres at Maywood, just south of Station, $250 per acre.

40 acres in Worth N. W. ¼ Sec. 1, 37, 13, very cheap for a few days.

Acre lots on Adams, Taylor, Jackson, and Park-av., are too cheap to be in the market long. Several corners. To get an honest opinion of property call on E. C. COLE & CO.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPerty. We have $25,000 to $50,000 worth of good inside residence ground, part clear, part incumbered, for which we will make a good trade. Will assume reasonable incumbrance and pay some money. Want to meet owners. REA & COATES, 165 Washington-st.

WANTED—LOT AND HOUSE WITH NOT LESS than five sleeping rooms, worth not over $5,000, very near some station where Hyde Park trains stop on the Illinois Central. Will pay cash and assume incumbrances. Call on or address at once, L. A. CHASE, Room 5, 147 LaSalle-st.

I also want a house for a cash customer worth about and not over $4,000, on the West Side.

WANTED—BRICK HOUSE IN THE NORTH DIvision, east of Clark-st. or on La-Salle-st., worth about $10,000. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—ANY ONE HAVING full abstract of Phillips' Subdivision of Sec. 31, T. 39, N. R. 14, apply at 223 State-st.

WANTED—HOUSES AND LOTS THAT ARE BARgains, from $1,500 to $3,000, in any division of city, as customers constantly inquiring; also lots. BRIGHAM & STEVENS, 13 Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—OR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS; 1 choice cottage, 467 West Huron-st.; good neighborhood. Inquire 479 West Erie-st. S. T. KING, 113 Dearborn-st., 12 to 2.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, on the corner of South Park-av. and Twenty-fourth-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE on Wabash-av., for three years. Silver, china, bedding, &c.; best of security required; would take cottage and lot for some of the three years' rent; liberal terms to responsible parties. Address V 81, Tribune office.

TO RENT—DWELLING 417 HUBBARD-ST., EIGHT rooms. Also several beautiful cottages, 1st of May, at $25. W. WALLER, Room 2, 236 State-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE LARGE BRICK house and barn, large corner lot, furnace and fixtures, just west of Union Park, near cars; very cheap to responsible and careful parties; possession at once, and no rent till April 1; one to five years. T. C. ESTEE, 14 State-st.

TO RENT—STONE AND BRICK HOUSES 288, 290, 292, and 294 West Washington-st.; also, 2 bricks corner of Throop and VanBuren-sts. Apply at 130 Throop-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 1449 INDIANA-AV.; ALSO, No. 1222 Prairie-av. G. L. HOODLESS, Room 4, 85 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—NEW, MODERN IMPROVEMENT, 11-room house, 557 South Dearborn-st., with or without stable. Cheap to first-class tenant. No 180 East Adams-st., Room 25.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE WITH ALL THE modern improvements, 82 Twenty-second-st. Apply to BARKER & WAIT, 159 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME, 868 WEST MADison-st., 10 rooms. House in good repair; gas and water. Apply at 59 South Water-st. Immediate possession.

TO RENT—$20—TWO NEAT SIX-ROOM COTtages in the Grove on Noble-av., at north city limits. Apply at Room 11, 125 South Clark-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—IN MAYWOOD, NEAR THE DEPOT, large new modern house, barn, and large lot, 25 minutes from Wells-st. Depot. GEORGE P. KIMBALL, 51 Clark-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—BRICK AND STONE STORE NO. 4 East Washington-st., 3 tiers of vaults, good light, iron shutters, elevators, etc.; suitable for jobbing or manufacturing; possession March 1. Apply to ELY & CO., 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st., between 10 and 12 a. m., or 3 and 5 p. m.

TO RENT—BY HENRY E. MARBLE, ROOM 9, 116 LaSalle-st., two large, elegant stores, Nos. 61 and 63 and 65 Washington-st., near State, one 20x170, the other 40x170. Fine location for millinery, crockery, or furniture trade.

TO RENT—GOOD STORES ON TWENTY-SECOND-st., near Wabash-av.; location first-class, rents low. HENRY WOOD, Room 2, No. 122 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE 973 WABASH-AV., ADmirably adapted for a market. Apply to STANTON & CO., 973 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICE STORE AND TWO ROOMS, ON Milwaukee-av., near Turner Hall, give possession April 1. Rent cheap, inquire of A. J. HOFFMAN, 127 State-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—STORE ON STATE-ST., NEAR MADIson. Apply at 163 State-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES SUITABLE FOR BROKERS, lawyers, railroad and other corporations, in Fullerton Block, 94 Dearborn-st. A few still vacant which will be rented at moderate rates. A fire-proof vault with each suite. Apply at Room 4, in the building.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT POWER. Inquire of HENRY DISSTON & SON, Randolph and Market-sts.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM-POWER, second floor, 40x158; steam elevator. Also, other room in same building. Inquire at HARRIS' Safe Manufactory, 29 and 25 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, PART of Gard's marble front block, Nos. 15, 17, 19, and 21 North Clinton-st., between Lake and Randolph. The best manufacturing building in Chicago and the cheapest rent. Inquire at E. R. GARD'S office, 15 North Clinton.

TO RENT—BASEMENT AND FOUR LOFTS, DImensions 50x125 ft., in new building Nos. 184 and 186 State-st., opposite the Palmer House. These lofts are especially attractive, having excellent light on three sides, and being provided with an elevator, water, etc. Apply on the premises of A. J. NUTTING.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—IN BRICK BUILDING, JUST FINISHed, on the corner of Ogden-av. and Jackson-st., several flats of 3, 5, and 6 rooms; also store next to corner, suitable for any first-class business. Apply up-stairs.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen, in a private family; brick house. 41 South Carpenter-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—TWO CHEERFUL UNFURNISHED rooms, in a large private house on the West Side. Terms, $15 per month. Board furnished also. Address Z 100, Tribune office.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, WATER AND GAS, IN FIRST-rate locality, South Side. W. K. WELLS, 173 East Adams-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—GOOD HOUSES CENTRALly located, we have good tenants wanting them. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Block, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—ROOM AND POWER IN A MOLDING mill, for carving and scroll-sawing business. Address E. J. Y., Bates & Co.'s Dry Dock, 304 Fifth-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FEW MORE HOUSES and cottages east of State and north of Thirty-fifth-sts. for A No. 1 tenants. F. C. VIERLING, Room 12, 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY—A FLAT or cottage, with 4 to 6 rooms, in good condition; must not exceed $20. Address 565 South State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES—FIRST-CLASS tenants waiting; small house wanted near Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st. W. A. CHAMBERLIN, 159 LaSalle-st., Room 31.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL OR MEDIUM-sized packing house. Address, stating location and terms, PACKER, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS, with modern conveniences, suitable for housekeeping; must be within a short distance from Palmer House, south preferred, and rent not exceeding over $12. Address U 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL OFFICE, OR desk-room, for $6 or $8 per month, on first or second floor, near corner Clark, Washington, or Madison-sts. G. WARE, 125 Clark-st., Room 53.

WANTED—TO RENT A FURNISHED HOUSE IN central location; suitable for a boarding-house, or would rent furniture for a house of ten or twelve rooms. Address A, Box 285, Post-Office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—FURNISHED house, of about 8 rooms; family small; references, if required. Address, for one week, T 62, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITY. H. I. CHRISTOPH & CO. 75 South Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 FOR ABOUT five years on inside improved real estate. Apply to SLOSSON & HENSHAW, 128 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, etc., at LASSEN'S, (late Jacobs') Private Loan Office, 177 Clark-st., up stairs, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and vicinity; improved preferred. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF $500 TO $2,000 on Chicago real estate, or on farms in Illinois, near Chicago. Office open in forenoon only. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 773 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $1,000 TO $1,500 FOR 60 days on a stock of about $15,000; parties having this amount to loan at a fair percentage will please address S 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—$300 FOR ONE YEAR ON LOT worth $1,500. Address U 43, Tribune office.

$1,200 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. LEWIS UMLAUF, 133 Madison-st., Room 8.

$1,200 WANTED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS; will pay 20 per cent. Security first-class. C. PLATT, Room 10, 187 East Madison-st.

$3,000—I WANT A LOAN OF $3,000 FOR 3 years; will pay 9 per cent interest and 5 commission; improved city property worth 4 times the amount given as security. Address H 26, Tribune office.

$4,000 TO LOAN—IN ONE SUM, ON IMproved real estate in city or county. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 20 Tribune Building.

$40,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPerty for 5 years, in sums of $5,000 and upwards. LEVI WING & CO., 26 Dearborn-st.

$50,000 ON HAND TO BUY FIRST-CLASS secured notes for $1,000 upwards for long or short time. 125 Clark-st., Room 5. H. LOWY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A CAR-LOAD OF HORSES FRESH FROM IOWA; very fine span of coach horses. Liberal advances made on horses and buggies left on sale at Chicago Horse Market and Carriage Depository, 225 State-st.

CARRIAGE, DRIVING, AND TRUCK-HORSES for sale at the Transit House stables, Union Stock-Yards. THOMAS EVERS.

FOR SALE—THREE HORSES, ONE MARE IN foal, and one first-class piano, cheap for cash or exchange for city real estate. No sharpers need apply. Address G 93, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN EXTRA FINE CABRIOLA CARriage, extension top, with platform springs; large, fine horse; rig complete for $750; worth $1,100. Address Z 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FAMILY TEAM; NICE, YOUNG, GENtle as a kitten, and good travelers. Will take single family horse in part payment. OWNER, Room 1, No. 113 Dearborn-st., 12 to 2.

FOR SALE—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARriages, top and open buggies; also, a few second-hand buggies, cheap, at No. 29 South Clinton-st. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND TOP BUGGY; CAN be seen at MILTIMORE, STRUNK & CO.'s Boarding Stables, No. 150 West Monroe-st.

I WANT HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS, OR diamonds and cash for a new $250 Brunswick beveled billiard-table, balls, cues, rack, etc. Address T 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SPAN OF YOUNG HORSES, MEDIum size, with wagon and harness, or without the latter, cheap for cash. Address R. H. DEAN, 261 Jackson-st.

WANTED—200 CAVALRY HORSES, FROM 5 TO 8 years old; dark colors, and 15 hands high. M. C. WILBUR, 167 Michigan-av.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK AT BRIDGEPORT, OPPOSITE Hough's elevator, formerly occupied by Great Eastern Railroad, 300 feet on river and slip, side track from Chicago & Alton Railroad. Cars supplied at reasonable rates by contract with railroad company. Apply to E. BRAINARD, 186 Washington-st., Room 25.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED (NOT FRAUDUlently); fee after decree; ten years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS—$2,000 A YEAR to such; no bummers or dead-beats need apply; we want only men of good address and business grit. Eureka Portable Table Co., 27 American Express Building.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE SALESMAN. ADDRESS R 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CLERK IN A RETAIL GROcery store. 347 South Sangamon-st., corner of Harrison.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER WELL POSTED IN wholesale boots and shoes; city references required; none others need apply. Call at 255 and 257 Monroe-st., from 8 to 10 a. m.

WANTED—OFFICE MAN WITH $500 TO $1,000 secured by mortgage; first-class business; fair salary. Address T 2, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD BLACKSMITHS OR good blacksmith helpers. Apply at office Chicago Vise and Tool Company.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHOEMAKER, ONE that understands cutting and fitting can obtain a permanent situation. Apply at the store of O. M. PECK, Nunda, McHenry County, Ills.

WANTED—MACHINIST WITH $500 TO $1,000 TO superintend the machinery of a business employing a capital of $20,000; a salary, share of the profits; and pleasant situation guaranteed to a reliable man. Address FRANKLIN, Tribune office.

WANTED—2 OR 3 BOYS TO WORK IN A CARriage paint shop; those accustomed to the business preferred. Call early. McELWAIN & GEAHAM, 132 and 134 East Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT. WORK for everybody. Good wages. Permanent employment. Men and women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED — FIVE FIRST-CLASS SOLICITORS; three for county routes, two for permanent location. None but first-class need apply. JAMES SUTTON & CO., "The Aldine," 93 Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN CAN FIND STEADY employment by applying to KELLY & HOWISON, 226 S. Clark-st. No capital, but good references required.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG-CHANG. ONE man orders 2,500 boxes, and says he can sell 500 per week. State and county rights now ready. Call at once and secure an agency. Chang-Chang Mfg. Co., 20 East Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—100 COAL-MINERS AND LABORERS to work in the Minonk Mines. Steady work for a year. MINER T. AMES & CO., 134 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL AGENTS, BOYS AND MEN, to sell a good article. Apply, from 9 to 11 a. m., at 138 Archer-av., and to THEO. MANZ & CO., 134 Superior-st.

WANTED—TO GO IN THE COUNTRY, A STEADY man to do the work of stable-man and gardener; must understand the care of a gentleman's place and know how to milk. Apply at the office of the Grand Pacific Hotel, Saturday, March 21, between the hours of 10 and 12; best of references required.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING solicitor, with whom liberal arrangements will be made; the paper is the only one of the kind in this country, and is a great success. Inquire of E. M. TURNER, 201 Lake-st.

WANTED—GOOD BUGGY AND CARRIAGE washer. M. C. WILBUR, 167 Michigan-av.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL BRAN NEW PATENTed articles, spool holder, Brooks' knife sharpeners, &c. American Novelty Co., 119 East Madison-st., Room 22.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family. Apply at 43 Oak-av.

WANTED—AT 1017 WABASH-AV., A GOOD NORwegian, Swede, or German girl, for dining-room.

WANTED—A GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF CHILdren and assist in sewing; must give good references. Call at 547 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, at Hinsdale, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Inquire at 63 Lake-st., corner State, from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

WANTED—A DANE, SWEDE, OR NORWEGIAN girl, at 534 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FROM 12 TO 15 YEARS OLD TO take care of a child. Call at 33 Calumet-av., before 11 o'clock.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 45 North Morgan-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHEN-WORK. Apply at 699 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework, in an American family. 125 Loomis-st.

WANTED—GIRL—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply at 728 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 948 Burnside-st., between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth-sts.; must be good cook, washer, and ironer. Small family. Good wages paid.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family. 1361 Indiana-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE AS COOK, THE other as second-girl, at 170 Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD SECONDgirl at 550 Michigan-av. German preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD NORWEGIAN, GERMAN, OR Canadian, to cook, wash, and iron, in a private family. Must understand her business. Apply at 335 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL IN SMALL PRIVATE family for kitchen-work; where heavy part of washing is sent out. Call at 85 Dearborn-st. Room 23.

Milliners.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MILLINER, TO GO TO the country. To competent milliner, with good reference, a good situation may be had. H. W. WETHERELL, 45 and 47 Jackson-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A DAY NURSE-GIRL, AGE 12 TO 15. Call at 565 South State-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT NURSE-girl. Reference required. Apply, in forenoon, at 269 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL WHO CAN COME well recommended. Apply at 309 West Jackson-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—5 EXPERIENCED LADY SOLICITORS for the canvass of this city. JAMES SUTTON & CO., The Aldine, 93 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SALESLADY IN A FANCY GOODS and trimmings store; one well acquainted in the western part of the city preferred. Also, an errand-boy living in the western part of the city. References required. Apply, in writing, to C. O. HAHN, 213 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A THOROUGHLY-BUILT AND WELL-APPOINTed saw-mill, with planer and matcher and siding machine, located at an excellent point of business, is for sale at a bargain. A stock of logs for 1874 already in. Capacity of mill per day of ten hours, 30,000 feet of lumber, 30,000 shingles, and 10,000 lath. For particulars, address JACOB HOUGHTON, Michigamme, Marquette Co., Mich., or JAMES HOOD, No. 7 Metropolitan Block, city.

AN ENERGETIC MAN, WITH A SMALL CAPITAL, to engage in a first-class profitable office business; real estate security given. Apply at 24 Reaper Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

A VINEGAR FACTORY FOR SALE CHEAP. The only factory in a city that has 25,000 inhabitants. Address Post-Office Box 488, Burlington, Iowa.

AN ESTABLISHED AND PAYING BUSINESS FOR sale or exchange for real estate by the owners, who have other business which demands their attention. Address O 71, Tribune office.

A LIVE RELIABLE MAN WITH $500, CAN SEcure partnership in established real estate, loan, and exchange office. Only reason for selling, more business than one can attend to. Investigate. Address S 27, Tribune office.

A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS GROCERY STORE, IN a tip-top location, for sale at a bargain for cash; owner wishes to leave the city May 1. Value of stock, fixtures, etc., about $4,500. None but those who mean business need apply. Address for one week JOHN J., Tribune office.

A FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET, DOING A GOOD cash business, for sale cheap. Apply to J. DUWEISS, 1089 West Madison-st.

AN INTEREST, DIVIDED OR UNDIVIDED, FOR $200 to $2,000 in a cash business that will pay $2,000 to $20,000 a year. Room 49 McCormick Block.

A MILLINERY BUSINESS, STOCK, AND FIXtures for sale cheap for cash; 3 rooms in the rear of the store; rent cheap. 187½ West Lake-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BAKERY, COMBINED WITH coffee-house well arranged, and where a strictly cash business is done, for sale for cash, on account of going to Europe. Inquire at 49 West Madison-st.

BAKERY IN GOOD RUNNING ORDER, DOING A profitable business, for sale; also, horses or wagons; all or part cash, to suit buyer. Reasons given for selling. Apply 89 Chicago-av. P. E. BOWMAN.

BUTCHERS, ATTENTION—THE FINEST SITUAtion in Chicago is now offered to rent, to a strictly first-class butcher for a market. For particulars apply to STANTON & CO., 975 Wabash-av.

GROCERY STORE, WITH OR WITHOUT HORSE and wagon, for sale at a bargain. Apply at 138 Clybourne-av.

MEAT MARKET, WITH ALL FIXTURES AND utensils, for sale. Inquire at 121 West Washington-st.

SALOON IN GOOD LOCALITY FOR SALE; ALSO fixtures and utensils for restaurant, very cheap. Address Q 17, Tribune office.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A GROCERY AND meat market for sale cheap for cash, or will trade for real estate on West Side. Inquire at 20 Evans-av., between Forty-second and Forty-third-sts., near Cottage Grove-av.

THE BEST-PAYING BARBER-SHOP IN THE city for sale cheap. Address S 41, Tribune office.

THE FURNITURE AND A 3-YEARS' LEASE OF Brown's Hotel, in Cedar Rapids, for sale; doing a first-class business, and will be sold cheap to good parties; 45 to 75 arrivals per day.

WE WANT TWO GOOD LIVE MEN, WITH SOME capital, to join us in a legitimate and profitable manufacturing and wholesale business. None but those meaning business need apply. All in good shape, with two factories in operation. Call on C. JEROME & CO., 12 Clark-st.

$500 BUYS ½ INTEREST IN A NICE, GENTEEL business, established 8 years, paying $500 per month; $1,000 stock on hand. 149 LaSalle-st., Room 26.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—UMBRELLA, IN WABASH-AV. STAGE, Thursday, 2 p. m. MRS. T. RICE, care Lyon & Healy.

LOST—A GENTLEMAN'S RIDING WHIP, SILVER mounted; marked M. F. The finder will be thanked or rewarded by making it known at 839 Prairie-av.

LOST—IF THE MAN WHO ENTERED MY HOUSE on Egan-av. will return the books and papers, by mail or otherwise, he will confer a favor. GEO. H. HESS, 149 Madison-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH INST., A gold bracelet on Twenty-eighth-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at No. 58 Twenty-eighth-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

DOMESTIC—THE LIGHT-RUNNING DOMESTIC Sewing Machine on easy monthly payments; work given if desired. 173 and 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 218 SOUTH Halsted-st., City Agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired. Open evenings.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MADAME IDELL, THE CELEBRATED FEMALE physician and clairvoyant, 251 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKS OPENED AND closed; complicated accounts adjusted; work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB & TUCKER, Room 12, 126 East Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING-CLERK OR assistant bookkeeper, by a person of experience, who can give best eastern references. Address A. S. B., Room 15, 132 LaSalle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF EXPERIence; position to receive and deliver goods, and as salesman in wholesale grocery business; best references given. An interview can be had by addressing Q 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, with capital, with a view to partnership, as salesman in a hardware or plumbing business, or would loan to employer. First-class experience. Address I W, 469 West Jackson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A retail grocery store, who speaks the American, German, and Scandinavian languages.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PREscription clerk. Best of references given. Address 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN DRY goods store or hat and cap house; two years' experience in each branch; a middle-aged man; can give best of reference in city and East. Address R 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN AS clerk in a retail grocery or tea store; has had six years' experience; can furnish the best of recommendation as a first-class clerk. Address S 31, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—IN COUNTRY AS CUTTER and fill up time sewing, have been cutting in Philadelphia. Address FOREMAN & FRIEDLAENDER, 138 and 140 Wabash-av.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who has had long experience as such, and can give good references. Address R 72, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (Dane) as coachman in private family, thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and well acquainted in the city. Best of city reference. Address R 47, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN the leather and saddlery hardware business, to travel South. Extensive acquaintance, experience, and good reference. Can defray traveling expenses. Address until Sunday the 22d inst. Address R 52, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL as cook or laundress in a first-class private family. Call on Thursday. 280 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR TO DO general housework in a private family. Apply at 488 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one as laundress and the other for second work or dining-room work, with references. Please call at 611 Third-av., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other to do second work, in a private family. Call in the rear of 48 Ontario-st. Can give reference if required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls, one as cook and the other as second girl. Call or address 263 Burnside-st., South Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a stranger in the city, to do general housework in a small private family; reference if required. Call or address 465 Elston-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as child's nurse, would be willing to travel. Best of references from present employer. Apply for 3 days at Clarendon House, corner West Clark and Ontario-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. BATES, NO. 2 Peck-court, still continues the business of supplying servants to the ladies of Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS clerk or cashier. Address R 77, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOUR MARBLE-FRONT 3-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar houses, near to business; cost $36,000; rent for $5,300; equity, $32,000; balance can run 5 years. Will exchange for unincumbered property or farm lands. WM. D. PALMER, No. 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—5 ACRES ON LAKE-ST., near car shops for residence, worth $10,500. First-class residence at Highland Park for city property. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—BY LEVI WING & CO., NO. 26 Dearborn-st.:

5 acres (choice) at Washington Heights.

160 acres on Danville Railroad at Washington Heights.

40 acres on Desplaines River, near C. & N. W. R. R.

50x125, Langley-av., Forty-second and Forty-third-sts.

25x125, Madison-av., Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth-sts.

A few leaseholds on desirable streets.

A number of farms and cash for city property.

House and lot on West Monroe-st.

House and lot on West Adams-st.

House and lot on Michigan-av., Fourteenth-st.

House and lot on Wabash-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.

House and lot on Indiana-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A FARM OF 300 TO 500 acres in Central Illinois, with good improvements, desirable suburban property and acres. Address W. G. BAKER, 145 Monroe-st., Room 24.

TO EXCHANGE—$3,000 CLEAN STOCK OF GENeral merchandise for lumber or bricks, or will exchange $25,000 real estate, free, with the stock for real estate. TAYLOR & BOYNTON, 82 South Clark-st., Room 13.

TO EXCHANGE—TEXAS LANDS—THE FINEST lands in the world in Northern Texas, on line of railroad and bordering on the Indian Territory. O. W. POOL, Ogden House.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FARMS OR LANDS IN Illinois, Iowa, or Minnesota, equity of $31,400; must be free from incumbrance; two farms worth the money preferred. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FARM OR OTHER PROPerty, flouring-mill doing good business, steam and water-power, two run stone, 7 acres land, good buildings, orchard, etc., well located. BRIGHAM & STEVENS, 13 Methodist Church Block.

TO EXCHANGE—340 ACRES IN THE WILMINGton coal-field, near Braidwood and near the new Illinois River Railroad; an immense fortune in this land in the near future; want a good residence or well-located lot on South Side in exchange; will assume small incumbrance. DAVIS & PIKE, 128 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY, ONE of the finest farms in Marion County, 2½ miles from depot; 150 acres excellent meadow; 10 acres fine orchard; 40 acres timber; 225 acres under the plow. J. C. CALDWELL & CO., 108 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A 15-ACRE FRUIT FARM, SIX miles south of St. Joseph, Mich., worth $3,000, no incumbrance, for suburban lots. E. MILLER, 623 North Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—MY EQUITY IN TWO 40-FOOT lots on the east side of State-st., near Eldridge-court, for cash, unincumbered or income-yielding property. EDWARD F. SWEET, 3 Honore Block.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD IOWA REAL ESTATE for some desirable Chicago property. Send description and value to Room 77 Kuhns' Hotel.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—A CABRIOLET IN good order with poles and shafts, for new parlor furniture. Apply to J. H. DIX, 58 and 60 South Water-st.

320 ACRES IN IOWA, 160 IN WISCONSIN, 80 IN Michigan, to exchange; all good lands and titles. 125 South Clark-st., Room 53. C. WARE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A 160-ACRE HOMESTEAD AND TWO TOWN lots free to members of our colony. Congress says: "No more pre-empting." Hurry up before the law is enforced. For circulars call on H. B. STEVENS, 169 Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets, old books, rags, metals, and bottles, at PETTIBONE'S, 286, 288, and 290 Fifth-av.; goods called for free of charge in all parts of the city.

COUNTRY LUMBER-YARD WANTED. WILL PAY cash for a good business in a lively growing town. Address JOHN W. MOORE, Moneo, Ill.

FRENCH STAMPING PATTERNS; NEW AND beautiful designs direct from Paris; for embroidering spring garments, toilet-sets, wreaths, initials, underwear, etc., with bonnets, powder and directions. W. REID & CO., 221 West Madison-st.

I WILL PAY CASH AND REAL ESTATE FOR A drugstore doing good business, in city or country; would take an interest in store on favorable terms. Address M, Atlantic Hotel.

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR BUY A BUSINESS of any kind, call at our office, 70 East Madison-st., Room 6. CHEESMAN & CO.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR BOOKS, MAGAzines, and music, in any quantity. Call or address CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 216 E. Madison, S. of Franklin.

STUTTERING OR STAMMERING—NO CURE NO pay. Send for circular. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. D. H. T. SANBORN, 187 West Washington-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 157 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—HOUSE-PAINTING, ABOUT $100 worth; half cash, balance first payment on a cheap suburban residence lot, or cottage and lot. Address Z 69, Tribune office.

WANTED—A COMPLETE SET OF ILLINOIS REports, for which cash will be paid. Address, stating price and condition, LAWYER, Box 1613, Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED—PARTY TO BUILD A BRICK HOUSE for fine lots and some cash. Address F R, 51 Clybourn-av.

WANTED—TENTS—ANY ONE HAVING ANY wall-tents, new or second-hand, large or small, can find a purchaser at Nos. 189 and 191 East Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AN EXPERT WITH MEANS, TO DEvelope the entire subscription list of a fine literary paper for the whole United States, destined to be known far and wide. Address O 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—SITTING OFFICE-DESK, CYLINDER or table, with drawers. Send description. S 67, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A LIVE MAN WITH a few hundred dollars to take a half-interest in a well-established cash business that pays enough to support two families, and can be rapidly increased. Call or address 157 South Clark-st., Room 28.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 OR $10,000 IN an established and well-paying business. Address R 34, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT A PARTNER with $15,000, in the manufacturing business. Business men with capital please look at this. Address R 51, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED — WITH A CAPITAL OF $10,000 to $15,000, in a flouring mill in Minnesota; mill now making money. The advertiser is a miller of sixteen years' experience. Best of references required. Mill can be paid for out of profits in two years. Address M. LABOT, Tribune office, for one week.

PARTNER WANTED—FOR FINANCIAL POSItion, with $4,000 capital, in a sound, solid, paying business. Liberal profit on investment guaranteed; needed to enlarge the business. Address HAYWOOD, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—THAT CAN FURNISH FROM $1,000 cash; I will give one-half interest in my business, worth $2,500 cash. Address, in real name, H 66, Tribune office.

THE CRUSADE.

The Effect upon Wholesale Liquor Establishments.

A House Has Its Sales Fall Off Thirty Per Cent.

And Another Reports a Decided Gain.

While Another Increases Its Sales for Private Consumption.

All Hopeful for the Future.

A TRIBUNE reporter made a number of visits yesterday afternoon to different wholesale distilling and jobbing liquor-houses, in order to find out to what extent, if any, the women's crusade had affected the liquor business. The first place called at was the wholesale liquor establishment of DeHaven & Wales, where an interview was had with

MR. HARRY LINDEN.

This gentleman at once acknowledged the fact that the crusade had had the effect of "slowing" business to the extent of 30 or 40 per cent of what it was prior to the commencement of the movement. There was no doubt that the action of the crusaders had had the effect of frightening the saloon-keepers in the country, and many of them had closed in consequence. In the interior of Illinois the saloon-keepers are especially afraid of the effect of the working of the women on the Boards of Trustees of the different towns. It was with these that the granting of the licenses rested; and the Illinois crusaders have made up their minds that to gain over the Trustees to their cause was more worthy of effort than the closing up of saloons. What action the Trustees might take in the matter was not known, but the saloon-keepers feared that it would be adverse to their interests, and that the spring would see them all without licenses. Under the circumstances they were greatly depressed, and showed an utter determination not to increase stocks until the decision of the Trustees was ascertained. In the meantime the country saloon-keepers were mixing the rustic cocktail and reducing stocks as much as possible, in order that, if the Trustees decided to issue no more licenses, they might be found with as small a quantity of unsalable liquid on hand as possible.

THE CHICAGO CRUSADERS.

Mr. Linden has heard one thing about the crusaders of Chicago which, if true, shows that they are using ingenuity as well as energy in the securing of their anti-liquor traffic petitions. On good authority he had learned that they were securing from German women and others unable to read the anti-liquor petition, their signature thereto, stating that it was directed against the social-evil question. The saloon-keepers in most places had come to the conclusion that the crusade had lasted about long enough, and had began to assume so serious an aspect that many of them are not looking upon the movement with the apathy that they did at its commencement.

A. J. LOUIS, SALOON-KEEPER,

had written him that he had received a notification that his place was to be visited, but he had written his intending visitors that, while he would give them a polite reception, he could not answer for the conduct of the thieves, pimps, and gamblers whom he intended to invite on the occasion. The consequence was that his place was left entirely unmolested.

ONLY TEMPORARY.

Mr. Plow, of Roelle, Jenker & Co., one of the largest distilling firms in the city, stated that he did not think the injury would be more than temporary. His customers wrote that they were not doing so much trade, owing to the "praying business," but that, in their opinion, there would be as good a trade done during the first six months of this year as in any similar period previous. The action of the crusade upon the liquor trade was much the same as that of the panic upon general business last fall. The dealers did not know how it was going to end, and, as a precautionary measure, they pretty generally decided not to increase stocks until some definite information on the subject was had. He said that the country saloon-keepers, as a class, were notorious for their readiness in framing excuses for

STAVING OFF PAYMENTS.

At one time the taxes had to be paid; at another licenses had to be taken out; again the roads were bad, and the farmers were not able to bring in their unimproved grain, and, with the proceeds of its sale, take in a supply of the improved article in the shape of whisky. On the present occasion the excuse of the crusade was being plentifully used, and one good effect the movement would have upon trade, would be the finding out of who among the saloon-keepers were the readiest to make use of it as an excuse for not paying their indebtedness. The wholesale liquor-dealers were about to organize a

WHOLESALE LIQUOR-DEALERS' ASSOCIATION,

whose object would be the protection of the trade against evils of all kind. The wholesale liquor-dealers, as was generally true of the retailers, did not like drunkards, and but a very small portion of their profits came from that source, but they thought that it was unfair that a business of such size and importance as theirs, and which contributed so enormously to the support of the Government, should be attacked and cramped simply because there was in every town or city a few men who made beasts of themselves. He would like, too, to know what the farmers would do with their grain if the distilleries were closed for a year.

ACTUALLY A GAIN.

At the establishment of C. Schwab & Co. the senior partner had a different story to tell. He had found, he said, that, since the crusade began, the business of his firm had increased even in the crusading districts. Within the past month their trade had augmented considerably, and he hoped that the movement would continue, as he was sure it would be to his benefit. What the peculiar causes were that singled out his establishment from a number of others, and made it derive benefit from a confessedly common disaster, Mr. Schwab could not say, so that the good-luck of his firm must be looked upon as something wonderful and utterly unexplainable.

PRIVATE DEMIJOHNS.

The next firm visited was that of Swain, Barnard & Co., on State street, where the reporter had a conversation with "Doc" Swain, the senior member. That gentleman stated that he did not find that the crusade had had much effect in the city, but that in the country its effect upon the liquor business was marked. One line of business had increased largely of late in the crusading districts. This was the orders from private parties, who would like a few gallons put up in a box marked "Pickles," or "Groceries," and sent by express. The reasons of this were various. In some cases the parties were ashamed to buy openly; in others, the country dealer had run short of the brand which was their peculiar vanity, and would not replenish stocks until the aspect of the drink-market was more encouraging. "Doc" Swain thought that a good temperance reform would be the raising the license tax, by which means the number of saloons in Chicago would probably be reduced from 2,700 to 2,000, and their quality raised in a greater proportion. There was not a wholesale liquor-dealer who would not like to see this accomplished.

WHAT THE COLLECTOR'S BOOKS SHOW.

After calling upon several other establishments where the opinions of parties previously interviewed were fully indorsed, the reporter called upon Mr. I. F. Hoyt, Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue, and asked him how the revenue from taxes on distilled spirits during the present month compared with that of February. Mr. Hoyt at once looked up his books of reference, and showed that in the twenty-four days on which liquid taxes were collected in February the sum of $373,403.80 was received, while for the sixteen days of this month it amounted to $258,883, which is a larger daily average than that of last month. So that it is apparent that the distillers at least are confident that the women's movement is spasmodic, and will before long be a thing of the past. One fact asserted by all the liquor-dealers was the steadiness of prices, which tends to show that they, like the distillers, have profound faith in the final victory of man's bibulous tendencies over woman's devotion.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Charles H. Smith, the head-cook of the Palmer House, has been missing since Tuesday, and as he had some very valuable property with him when he left the house on that evening, his friends are apprehensive of foul play.

George Sohms and Henry Plinker lived in Elkhart, and thought it would be pleasant to visit the Metropolis of the West, but having no funds they concluded to steal a ride, so they passed themselves along in an empty car, and arrived in the city safely last evening. They made a mistake in getting out of the car to step into the watchman's arms, for he locked them in the Armory.

On complaint of C. J. Oberg, Justice Boyden issued a warrant yesterday afternoon for the arrest of one Timothy W. Fuller, charged with obtaining from Oberg the sum of $696 under false pretenses. The warrant was placed in the hands of Detective James Chapin, who arrested Fuller at No. 149 LaSalle street, and confined him in the lock-up. This man Fuller is the person who lately advertised: "A partner wanted in a lucrative business. Apply at Room 29, No. 149 LaSalle street." Mr. Fuller will have an opportunity to advertise his "lucrative business" to-morrow morning at the old Armory Police Court.

A great deal of excitement was caused last evening in the neighborhood of Wabash avenue and Thirtieth street by the announcement that a hand and part of an arm of an adult person had been found, carefully tied up in a sheet, by some boys in an adjoining alley. It was immediately surmised that there had been foul play, as all the experts who made an examination declared that this unpleasant piece of surgery had not been performed twenty-four hours before the terrible discovery was made. But as no more of the supposed victim could be found, and certain facts leaked out, it became very clear that it was a practical joke played by some medical student.

Elizabeth Good, residing at No. 127 North Market street, displayed a perseverance yesterday in trying to commit suicide that is deserving of a better cause. She took a pair of dull scissors and went into her room, stood before the mirror, and tried to cut her throat. She did manage to slit her windpipe, but did not die as soon as she wished, so she bound up her neck, washed away all traces of blood, and went down to the lake, near the water-works, and jumped in. The engineer of the new tunnel, Mr. William McCue, saw her commit the rash deed and rescued her, when, to his horror, he found her throat was cut. She was taken to the Twelfth Precinct Station, and Dr. Ben Miller called, who attended to her.

FIRE AT THE NORTH SIDE ROLLING-MILLS.

At midnight last evening, the cupola of the Steel mill of the North Side Rolling-Mills was discovered to be on fire. The fire was caused by the roof the "lantern" catching fire from the heat in the "spiegel" furnace. This roof is slate without and wood underneath, so that when it catches fire it is hard to extinguish, if the fire gets well under way. When the flames were first seen, the hose kept at the mill was at once gotten out, but the deplorable fact was discovered that the tanks were empty. Instead of the fire being at once extinguished, as it would have been had the tanks been full, it was necessary to wait till the fire engines came.

At one time it seemed as if the whole mill must go, but the well-directed efforts of Marshal Petrie and the *Fire Department* soon got control of the fire and put it out.

When it looked doubtful as to whether the firemen or the flames would conquer, it was an interesting and, at the same time, sad sight to see the anxiety depicted on the faces of the hundreds of spectators, many of whose bread depended on the result. They were a happy lot of people when they saw the flames put out.

Mr. Parkes, the gentlemanly Superintendent of the mill, stated to the reporter that he did not know as to the insurance, but thought that the loss would be about $5,000. It will undoubtedly be more, although it was very hard to form a correct estimate.

THE "PULLMAN SYSTEM" OF RAILWAY CARS.

Trial Trip on the Midland Railway (England).

From the Railway-Service Gazette (London), Feb. 28.

Last Saturday, the 21st inst., at 2:30 p. m., two of Mr. Pullman's famous palace-cars, named respectively "Midland" and "Leo," left St. Pancras Station, Midland Railway, on a special excursion to Bedford, for the purpose of allowing railway Directors and other persons directly interested in railway matters to judge of the great improvements in traveling effected by the system, which has long been in vogue in America. A select party of about twenty accepted the invitations issued by the Pullman Palace-Car Company. Amongst the visitors (for whom a champagne luncheon had been provided in the "sleeping car") were gentlemen interested in the Russian and other foreign railways, as well as the conductors and representatives of the railway press, including the editor of this journal. Sir Daniel Gooch and Mr. Forbes were also present. An early opportunity will soon be afforded for the representatives of the general press to make public the results of a second trip, when more cars will be provided. The two cars which were used on Saturday were examples of the day system as well as of the "sleeping cars" intended to be employed on the Midland Railway. For traveling by day, the saloon-carriages, "parlor-cars," as they are termed, will be used. For night-traveling, or for a long continuous journey, the sleeping cars afford every facility for comfortable traveling by day as well as by night. Tables are provided, on which refreshments can be served, or on which cards, chess, or other games may be played. These at night are removed, and the seats, with the addition of an extra cushion, form a very excellent bed. Above these, by turning a screw in the side of the carriage, commodious beds are let down, so that the whole carriage forms a large sleeping apartment. For families and private parties there are two or three separate divisions fitted up on the same principle, in which perfect privacy can be enjoyed. Lavatories and other comforts are supplied, and every care has been taken to turn every inch of space to advantage. The cars are beautifully furnished, while the decorations and hanging lamps are most graceful in style and of most admirable workmanship. We cannot help congratulating railway-travelers on the fact that the "Pullman" system is at last being adopted in England. It was devised to increase railway-traveling, by supplying the obvious want of more luxurious cars; to save time by allowing night-traveling and long continuous journeys in all seasons without fatigue and loss of sleep; to avoid the delay, inconvenience, and expense of changing cars, without the objectional alternative to the railway companies of letting their cars go off their own lines; to restrict the society of passengers to a more select class, and to encourage the taking of first-class tickets; to provide responsible agents to whom may be intrusted the charge of ladies, children, and invalids, from the beginning to the end of a journey; to increase the protection of human life by providing cars capable of resisting the usual effects of collision, etc.

That these expectations were realized is best illustrated by the success of the "Pullman Palace-Car Company." Beginning in 1867 with but 37 cars, it has now in successful operation about 700, of which 119 were added last year. These cars traverse all the principal lines of railway in America, and the Company's contracts cover a mileage of upwards of 30,000 miles. Upon these lines traveling has largely increased, and journeys of business-men are almost entirely confined to the night, thus avoiding the tedium of oft-repeated journeys, saving valuable time, and expense of hotels. Much of the business heretofore done by correspondence is now more satisfactorily and quickly accomplished in person. Pleasure-traveling on the part of families has there become a prominent feature of railway-business.

The following is a summary of the "Pullman contract," as made with the principal railway companies in America, and with the Midland Railway Company of England: The Pullman Company furnishes, at its own expense, the cars complete, two employes to each (a conductor and a servant), keeps in good order and repair, and renews and improves, the carpets, upholstery, and bedding, and receives as its only compensation the extra price voluntarily paid by the traveler for the privilege of riding in them. The Railway Company transports the cars, lights, warms, and keeps them in order and repair, except as above mentioned (being only a *part* of that which the Company must in any case do with its own carriages), and receives from the traveler the whole of the usual first-class fare. In a word, the railway company pays nothing to the Pullman Company for the use of its large capital, many valuable patents, and great experience. It pays nothing for the time, labor, and expense of the trial. It is saved the cost and interest of the carriages which it must otherwise have for carrying its passengers, while its trafic and revenue are inevitably increased through the greater comforts afforded by the Pullman Company. After all this, if the railway company find it has given a contract of value, any time within a year, when the risk would be passed, and the value determined, it may possess itself of half the future benefits by simply paying the Pullman Company for half the cost of the cars at that time in operation under the contract.

We must admit that it would be difficult to devise a basis more favorable to the railway company.

LECTURES.

The Mysteries of a Convent Life.

The Wonderful Experiences of Miss Edith O'Gorman.

Theories of Light and Optical Delusions.

Interesting Experiments by Prof. Pepper.

Gen. Gibbon on the Yellowstone.

MISS EDITH O'GORMAN.

A Lecture to Ladies on the Mysteries of Convent Life.

In order to gratify the masculine portion of the community who were curious to know what Miss O'Gorman could have to say to "ladies only," McCormick's Hall was filled with a large crowd of the fair sex, sent hither by their husbands, who well knew that it would not be in the power of the wives of their bosoms to keep back the mysteries which were to be revealed to them. So they came in companies and brigades, not because they cared anything about it, but to report it to the supposably incurious sex. Woman in some instances proved her right to be wrong by holding the seat for which she had no check, upon the legal principle of possession being nine points, etc., and evidently enjoyed the situation.

Miss O'Gorman, not being quite on time, was called for by her audience in the approved way. She apologized for being late by attributing it to Pepper and his ghosts,—adding, that they were all about, and, as they wanted no male hearers, she had been obliged to wait until the coast was clear. She then went on to state that she had been a nun six years. She was not forced to enter, but did so because she felt it to be her duty. Why did she escape, and from what? Dishonor, from which every woman should escape. It was her great duty to do so, whatever her position in life. She thanked God that she was educated in Protestant schools. Brought up in Rhode Island, a graduate of the East Greenwich Seminary in that State, gay and romantic, she entered society, but found no pleasure in the giddy whirl. Dissatisfied with being a butterfly, and growing weary of the dissipations of Newport, she felt a necessity for a more serious existence. She had been brought up by a Catholic mother, and, as all Catholics believed every one outside of the pale of the Church would assuredly be damned, why her only resource was confession, and to seek in that a solace for her ennui. A man might commit murder and receive absolution, but to doubt an article of faith was to insure excommunication and damnation.

She accordingly went to confession to a young priest at Newport, named Father Hughes, who assured her that she was born for better, higher, nobler aims than to be a mere butterfly of fashion. He drew such a picture of blissful purity that Miss Edith decided to enter a convent. It took a year to gain her parents' consent, for they felt she would no longer be their child, and they could hold no free communication with her. Bishop McFarland went to her parents, and told them they were agents of the devil to restrain her, and threatened them with excommunication, until they yielded. The object was to get her money.

On Oct. 2, 1862, she entered a convent in Madison, N. J. Here she described the different orders, and mentioned dining with the Sisters of the Poor at Jersey City, who, being very austere, only took one meal a day, the chief dish being composed of soup made almost entirely of lager beer, which, it was alleged, was necessary to keep up their strength. They wouldn't sign any temperance pledge, she was sure. Returning to her own individual experience, she said that when she entered the convent everything was delightful, and every one so kind, but that the first question the Superior asked was for her check for $25,000. The lay sisters had to pay in that convent $500 for the privilege of entering, and then they worked like slaves—worse than any other drudgery. Next her trunks were asked for, as everything in the way of underclothing was required to be furnished by the dozen. These were not quite ready, and were to be sent after her, and she afterwards learned that Mother Xavier surreptitiously sent to her parents for all her worldly attire. These were made over for such children as should be placed there as boarding pupils by parents at a distance, with orders to furnish them everything. The old clothes that cost nothing would be refashioned for them, and charged in the bill at the rate of new ones.

Then she became a candidate, which lasted eleven weeks. During this time the character was studied, and if they are not perfectly submissive, if they had much money they were sent to another Order, but if poor were told they had no vocation, and returned to their friends and the world. She was treated with unfailing courtesy while a candidate, but as soon as she assumed the novice's garb all this changed. She was no longer "My dear girl," or "My sweet child," but on the morning following her assumption of that garb, was ordered in the harshest manner to go the kitchen and see what there was for her to do. She obeyed, and was set to scouring pans. She did this for three days, and then, without any pride, but from a simple love of cleanliness, bewailed her begrimed hands. A sister sneered at her pride, and told her she would show her how to clean them. She took her to another room where some lime had just been slacked for whitewashing, and forced her to put them into the boiling compound. Horrors on horrors accumulated. She was sent from thence to the laundry to wring clothes with her hands sore and bleeding. She did not mind the physical pain so much as the unkind words. Next came a harrowing description of the cell with the blue and white spread, no carpet, small washstand, and narrow limits, where she might not even shed a tear for her mother without confessing it as a sin.

She asserted that Romanism was losing its force in Europe and gaining ground here. It was more to be deplored than intemperance, because it was hypocritical, and upheld intemperance, while the iniquity of it was concealed. Miss O'Gorman knew Bishop Foley whom she conversed with an hour in Bishop Spalding's palace in Baltimore, and so knew a great deal about him; and she said that neither he nor any priest would take the temperance pledge, because they all loved wine, and though Bishop Purcell asserted that he had been a total abstinence man for the last ten years, still he must take wine at mass, which being over a glass full was a very good tod for a morning.

When she became a novice she had her hair, which was a yard long, cut off; hair which she had been proud of and she was forced to trample on it. [Sighs of sympathy from the audience.] When she stated that these locks were sold and converted into chignons. [Less sympathy after this fact was stated.] Chignons and false curls being a necessity of these women of the world, they must have them even at such a cost.

At Paterson, where she was sent, she broke some pine steps and took them to the Sister Superior and knelt to ask a penance for her crime. She was thus addressed: "You great wallowing, floundering flat-fish, go and put your lazy back to work and make a pair just like them." Obedience being a necessity she went to the chapel and besought St. Joseph, the Foster-Father of Jesus to come down from Heaven and help her make them. He did not arrive, and her success without this miraculous interposition not being very great, she was sent to beg the money to replace them from the citizens.

Her sister visited her at Paterson. She was only allowed to see her sister ten minutes, and could offer her no refreshments. She was obliged to say she was happy, while every night and morning she prayed for death. She hadn't heard a word of love from any one for six years, when she received that assurance from a young priest named Father Walsh. This was while she was teaching a class of large girls. The narration was given very effectively and melodramatically. She told him he must ask the Bishop, Bailey, to remove him. He would not do so. Then she appealed herself to the Mother Superior of her Order,—first by letter and afterward in person. She sneered at her and told her she must be very conceited to fancy such a nice young priest was in love with her, and that he knew best. Then this priest, after much love-making, wished her to leave the convent and be married to him, but her religion saved her, because she had been taught to believe that no marriage outside of the Church was a marriage at all, while the priest, had she consented, could have lived with her while he liked, and then have gone back, when he tired of her, to his priestly duties again. She made another appeal to the Superior, but she was denied the privilege of leaving. Then she told all her temptations and her brave resistance, until at last Father Walsh, under pretense of giving her a cough-mixture, attempted to drug and violate her in the sanctuary of the church, where the lamps were lighted and the doors open. She escaped, but was afterwards deranged for a time, but when she recovered she ran away from the convent.

Then followed an appeal to women in regard to respecting themselves, some excellent advice to girls as to how and why they should protect themselves. She seemed to know all about it, gave quite a dramatic representation of the flirtations of the day with handkerchief and parasol, "for hadn't she caught them (the girls) flirting with her own husband, and if she did, wouldn't she be after them?"

She then urged the women to protest against the proposed license law which Dr. Miller and the Board of Health are agitating, begging her audience to use all their influence against it.

She ran away from the convent on a cold day in January, and, having $5 in her pocket, she got into the cars without knowing where they would take her. She arrived in Philadelphia, and went to the Continental Hotel with $1.25 and her nun's garb. Not knowing what to do, she sent for Bishop Wood. He condemned her, said the priest was not responsible for his actions, and tried to get her to go back; or if not, into some of his convents; but when she would not, this Bishop sent a Catholic girl to fit her out in a suit of mourning, and said she must pass as a widow. She said she could not do that because she had never been the spouse of any one but God, and she did not believe He was dead. Then he said she must be an orphan, but on no account ever to tell any one she had ever been a nun, for scandal must be saved the church.

Next came a vivid description of her fast approach to infidelity, but she was converted, even like St. Paul. She received a charged heart, "the peace that passeth understanding, but is beyond description," settled upon her. Next she went to Jersey City and "bearded the lion in his den," and without money got the hall, and the accommodating newspapers advertised her without prepayment. Soon no church would hold her audiences. She was persecuted. Then she went back to Madison to lecture in a Methodist church. Here she was was shot at by the Catholics. [Applause.] She had been slandered, persecuted, and in San Francisco the priests hired men to swear she was not the person she professed to be, but was, with her husband, a criminal from Australia. She found schoolmates to testify for her, and was released, while the perjurers were fined $15,000 each. Again she begged her audience to go on in their crusade against intemperance, to buy her book and learn what she had not time to tell, and to pray that she might go on and succeed in awakening people to the truth of her revelations.

PROF. PEPPER.

The Theory and Practice of Optics.

It must be evident to the most casual observer that while the standard drama is apparently growing less and less popular in Chicago, and, in fact, throughout the United States, it is not because there is a lack of audiences who demand something higher than mere spectacle and blood and thunder. Without stopping to discuss the reasons which affect unfavorably the attendance at the best dramatic performances, it is worth noticing that scientific subjects are very "taking" in the lecture-field, and that the audiences are composed of the most cultivated people in the country. This has been very noticeable in the East, where Huxley, Tyndall, Pepper, and Proctor have drawn crowded houses for several successive nights, but it was feared that the West would hardly patronize the exponents of the abstract sciences so well. Prof. Proctor, in a great measure, dispelled this idea, and Prof. Pepper has entirely dissipated it by drawing one of the largest lecture audiences ever seen here. As some of the principal attractions of the lecture consisted of illustrations which could not be well seen from the extreme edges of the hall, it was not to be expected that such a large auditorium as that of the McCormick Music Hall should be entirely filled, but the empty seats were few, and only on the outside of the hall.

Prof. Pepper began his lecture at a few minutes past 8 o'clock, apologizing for the delay by calling attention to the numbers of late arrivals, who were then walking about, making so much noise as to prevent the lecturer from being heard in all parts of the hall.

The lecture may be said to have consisted of two departments,—theoretical expositions and practical illustrations. While the latter were probably the most interesting to the general observer, there was enough instruction in the purely theoretical part of the lecture to be very attractive to the scientific student.

Prof. Pepper began by saying that it had quite surprised him to see what large audiences had assembled in every place in this country to listen to lectures upon purely scientific subjects. After further complimenting the American people, he went on to speak of the particular branch of the scientific research in which he was engaged.

In the first place, the question recurred: What was light? We knew that there were three sources of light: first the light of the sun and other inherently-luminous heavenly bodies, which might be called cosmical light; second, the light produced by the combustion of matter on the earth, known as terrestrial light; and, third, reflected or diffused light, without which the sun would appear like a bright electric light in a dark chasm. There would be one brilliant, burning glow in the direction of the sun, or any other luminous body, and everywhere else would be darkness.

The great astronomers could tell us a great deal about the sun, but they could not tell us whence it derived its heat. None of the theories would stand all tests. All that we could learn of the constituents of the great mass was taught by analysis of its rays. The spectrum showed us the character of the flames; whether they were composed of hydrogen or other metals, and what the metals were, but the real supply of fuel and consequent cause of heat could not be determined. With regard to the light of the sun, however, something more was known.

The lecturer then went on to explain the development of the theories of light from the corpuscle theory of Newton to the present accepted one of the vibrations of particles of ether, which is supposed to penetrate and exist in everything.

In the illustration of the character of light, Prof. Pepper performed three very interesting experiments. First, the hall having been completely darkened, to illustrate the light of the sun, which was caused by the combustion of metals, the flame of an oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe was turned upon a small mass of soft iron. In a short time the iron was in a molten state, and by forcing the flame down into the seething mass, it was caused to boil over, or rather large globules in their incandescent condition were thrown into the air and a very brilliant pyrotechnical display was the result, similar to that produced in making a casting when the metal is run into the mould.

Next he showed how terrestrial light was produced by lighting a torch of some carbonaceous material which he said was a type of all terrestrial flames. As long as the fire could obtain only so much oxygen from the air, it would be dull and dim, showing larger flames and brighter light as the oxygen was admitted or forced into the flame in greater quantities. As an illustration, the assistant waved the torch quickly, making immense flames, similar to those made by the Kiralfys in their demon dance.

The third experiment was one of the most beautiful of the evening. It showed how light could be made to diffuse itself through any medium which would permit a vibration of the light through its particles. He first passed a ray from the oxyhydrogen light through water into the hall. It simply shone out through the small aperture, illuminating everything in its track. The glass stopper was then removed, and a stream of water about an inch in diameter shot out some ten or twelve feet into a tub in the main aisle. Immediately the light, which had previously streamed out into straight rays, seemed to bend into the curve formed by the water and the jet, through its whole length appeared to be a bright stream of molten glass. By slipping different colored shades in front of the light, the hue of the water was changed to blue, red, and green in a most beautiful manner.

Lack of space forbids a more extended report of the lecture itself, but the experiments performed were as follows: A glass tray of water with a light beneath was placed under an inclined screen of white cloth and the surface of the water was then tapped with a rod. The waves created in the water were instantly reflected upon the screen in alternate light and shadow. On removing the screen, the same effect was produced on the ceiling, only upon an enlarged and more wonderful scale. Having thus shown the manner of vibration of water, the lecturer compared it with the vibrations of ether by which the sensation of light was transmitted.

But to prove that this ether was omnipresent, the case of an electric light shining in a vacuum was noticed. Here there was no air to propogate the waves of light, yet the light could be plainly seen. How, then, could it be transmitted? To illustrate this point a small music-box was made to play "Auld Lang Syne," and which was then enclosed, still playing, in a heavy box which cut off the sound. A small rod was put into a hole in the box until it touched the box, and a guitar was placed over the other end of the rod. Immediately the vibrations within were transmitted to the air outside, and the tune was distinctly heard. The ether which existed in space and everywhere else was to the light what the rod was to the sound. The means of transmitting the vibrations, and the facts as discovered hitherto all pointed to the correctness of this theory of the transmission of light—that is, by vibrations of ether.

The next experiment was the talking head, which was a very ghastly and striking optical delusion. A table stood in the centre of the stage, in front and behind which were curtains. On drawing the curtains in front a human head was seen lying on the table, with a towel around the throat. Its appearance was ghastly in the extreme, and when, on being spoken to, it raised itself erect on the neck, and spoke in a sepulchral voice, the deception was perfect.

Another very striking illustration of the saying that seeing is not always believing, was given by the exhibition of two large cards, upon each of which was placed a lady's neck-tie. The only light in the hall was a large flaring flambeau, in which sodium was one of the principal ingredients. The light gave a most ghastly look to all faces in its vicinity, and the mauve and magenta-colored cards appeared to be of different shades of stone gray. The yellow and green ribbons on the cards showed white and black, so that it seemed impossible they should have any other color. By turning upon them, however, a ray from the oxyhydrogen light, their true colors were very distinctly revealed.

The next experiment was made with an instrument with an unpronounceable name, which might be called the phenogisiscope or something else. The instrument consisted of a stand with a disk, and gearing which enabled the disk to turn at the rate of 300 revolutions per minute; the strong oxyhydrogen lamp was also used to throw just the proper amount of light on the disk. The light was arranged with a revolving screen over its face, through which were cut two narrow slits. By revolving the former, the arms of the disk and the figures placed on the disk all ran together, and nothing could be distinguished. As the disk in front of the lamp was also revolved, a most complicated motion was given to the figures on the disk, and finally, when the two disks were revolving at the same speed, the figures became apparently motionless. Several very amusing cards were put on the disk, and the one containing six or eight enormous heads was particularly ridiculous.

The last experiment, before the renowned "Ghost," was the Dancing Skeleton, which was one of the most grotesquely-absurd things ever presented to a Chicago audience. Imagine a very sober, respectable skeleton breaking into an uproarious breakdown, which would make even a flat-boat darkey turn green with envy, and, in conclusion, taking his head in one hand, while he made a certain Masonic sign by placing the little finger upon the place where the nose ought to be and extending the other fingers.

In conclusion, Prof. Pepper requested all persons not in front of the stage to move around to a better point of observation. He then showed the great Pepper Ghost, which is reallly a beautiful optical delusion. The ghost, to be sure, was not as awful-looking as it might have been, but probably this effect was not intended. It is certainly difficult to imagine a deception which could be more thorough in every part than Pepper's Ghost.

Only one or two things are necessary for the grand success of this course of lectures. First, the lecture must be commenced in good season; and second, people must be there in time, so as not to create a disturbance after the lecture has commenced.

GEN. GIBBON.

The Wonders of the Yellowstone.

Gen. Gibbon, U. S. A., delivered a lecture in Kingsbury Music-Hall, yesterday evening, upon the scenery and the beauties of the Yellowstone. The audience was not as large as either the subject or the lecturer's treatment of it deserved, but it made up in appreciation what it lacked in size.

The lecturer opened by stating that, four years ago, the region of the Yellowstone was as unknown as is Central Africa to-day. Rumors of the magnificence of its scenery and the astounding character of its many wonders created an interest in the region which caused, in 1870, the organization of an expedition. The lecturer explained briefly the topography of the region, which is watered by three rivers named by Capts. Lewis and Clark, the early explorers, the Madison, the Gallatin, and the Missouri. The first great landmark of interest reached in the voyage to the Geyser region and the falls of the Yellowstone was Mount Cinnabar, which received its name from the mistaken idea that it contained deposits of that mineral. It was on this mountain that Devil's Slide was found. Above this mountain was discovered a valley four miles in length, full of beautiful formations, among the most wonderful of which was a vast pillar, thirty feet in height, which, from its peculiar shape, had received the name of the Cap of Liberty. This strange pillar had been formed by the bubbling up for ages of a stream of water, which deposited a gradually-accumulating sediment. There was no prospect of its attaining further height, as the stream had burst through the side years ago, and found a fresh exit.

At the head of the valley was found a spring of bright, clear water, so warm that the suggestion arises that it must come from an uncommonly hot place. It was not well to try the temperature of the water with the hand, as in most cases the experience would be found to be anything but a pleasant one. There was a bath-house established there, which, though of primitive style, would doubtless in time give way to as elegant bathing resorts as were to be found in large cities. The baths were three in number, and numbered according to the temperature of the water. The lecturer decided that he would neither be parboiled in bath No. 1, nor have his cuticle removed by No. 2, so he tried No. 3, and the result of his experience was the determination that he would never again be party to the process by which lobster was made edible. At this place he saw a man sitting at one of the pools drinking the water. He made the experiment, and made up his mind that thereafter he would stick to the time-honored custom of taking his drinks iced.

The lecturer described the hardship of the journey from this spring, which was the first of a system of geysers in a valley four miles in length and two and a half miles in breadth, to a plateau above, where another system of hot springs was discovered. One of the most beautiful objects which rewarded their further research was "White Mountain," which was covered with the most beautiful formations the lecturer had met with, and in such abundance that in climbing the mountain they were crushed to pieces by the thousand. These were the petrified waterfalls which abounded everywhere, and were to be found both complete and in process of formation. In the latter case their appearance was most beautiful, the clear water, running over the white stone deposited, gleaming with a play of color that was most wonderful to behold.

The lecturer's description of where the Yellowstone River comes from the canon, of the canon itself, of the lower and upper falls, and of Lake Madison, proved a pleasing prelude to the most interesting portion of the lecture, which described the Upper Geyser region. This, the lecturer stated, fairly bristled with these phenomena. Wherever the eye fell they were to be found. Most conspicuous of all were the three known respectively by the names Giantess, Castle, and Old Faithful. The last-named was christened from the regularity with which its eruptions took place. The Castle Geyser received its name from the peculiar formation of the rock around it, which at some little distance presented the appearance of a castle some twelve or fifteen feet in height. The Giantess was found to possess the peculiarities of her sex, and as long as the party were anxiously waiting for a display of her powers she lay in idleness, and it was not until they had given up caring to see her spout that she gave an exhibition of her ability. Explorers had given this geyser the credit of the ability to throw a 250-foot jet of water into the air, but the lecturer did not think the height of the fountain which it got up for his benefit was more than 70 feet. The lecturer stated in conclusion that a piece of land, fifty miles square and comprising all that had yet been described of the natural wonders of the Yellowstone region, had been set apart by the Government as the natural park of the United States. He would say that there was very little fear of molestation from Indians, as they held the country in superstitious dread. The region was one which gave Americans the right, if even they had no other reason, to indulge in a boastful spirit, as it was undoubtedly more prolific of phenomenal wonders than any other region in the world. The lecture was illustrated throughout with the aid of a magic-lantern, many of the pictures sharing with the lecturer the applause of the audience, among whom were Gen. Sheridan and other gentlemen whose connection with military affairs made the lecture a peculiarly interesting one.

WASHINGTON.

(Continued from the First Page.)

disabled soldiers now on the Capitol police shall be retained, and then the amendment was rejected by a vote of 29 to 114.

The item of $130,000 for mileage of members of the House having been reached, Mr. SMITH (Pa.) offered an amendment confining the allowance for mileage to actual traveling expenses.

Mr. PARKER (Mo.) made a point of order that the amendment was not in order, as being in conflict with the existing law, and the point was sustained by the CHAIRMAN.

Mr. ALBRIGHT offered a similar amendment, which was also ruled out on a like point of order.

An appeal was taken, but the decision was sustained by a vote of 129 to 20.

Mr. SMITH (Pa.) then moved to reduce the amount to $20,000, and sent to the Clerk's desk statements from the Secretary of the Treasury showing that the amount of mileage paid members of the Forty-second Congress was $196,557, and the amount paid at the present session, when only actual traveling expenses were allowed, was only $23,476. There was an opportunity for the reformers to save $150,000 for Congress in that single item.

Mr. SMITH'S amendment was rejected—54 to 94.

Mr. MELLISH then moved to strike out the item for mileage, and remarked that it was time that this great American swindle was abolished.

Mr. CLYMER sustained the amendment.

Mr. TREMAIN submitted that they were trifling with the valuable time of the House, and country, and he therefore hoped the amendment would not be adopted.

Mr. RANDALL advocated the amendment. He proposed to fight the appropriations in this bill, line by line.

Mr. MELLISH remarked that he would attempt at every opportunity to stop this stealing of $130,000 from the Treasury.

Mr. PARKER (Mo.) asked Mr. Mellish whether he undertook to say that the members of the House were engaged in stealing $130,000.

Mr. MELLISH repeated what he had already said, that the mileage was the great American swindle. He did not believe there was such a swindle perpetrated under any other Government.

Mr. PARKER repeated his question amid a good deal of noise and confusion, but the CHAIRMAN stated that the question in the form put did not seem parliamentary.

Mr. PARKER asked the opinion of the Chair as to whether Mr. Mellish's remarks were parliamentary.

Mr. GARFIELD—(manifesting impatience). "Let us have a vote."

Mr. NIBLACK moved to reduce the amount one-half, and expressed the opinion that 10 cents a mile was a just and fair measure of compensation for traveling expenses.

Mr. MELLISH said he would modify his language, and call the mileage constructive stealing, or legal stealing, but he would not withdraw his expression that it was the Great American Swindle.

Mr. POTTER opposed Mr. Niblack's amendment, because it did not reduce the appropriation enough.

Mr. COX said they would never have an end to this discussion unless they stopped the cash, and he hoped the House would do that to-day.

The discussion, which had been very noisy and excited, here closed, and the Committee proceeded to vote on Mr. Niblack's amendment, which was rejected—58 to 59.

Mr. HOLMAN suggested, as a measure of peace, an amendment repealing the law allowing mileage; but a point of order was raised by Mr. PARKER (Mo.), and the amendment was not received.

The Committee then rose, after having got through with only two pages of the bill, and the House adjourned.

THE TRANSALLEGHENY CANAL.

Convention in Pittsburgh to Forward the Interests of This Monstrous Project—$25,000,000 Asked For.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 19.—The Convention in favor of the Transallegheny Canal met this afternoon in Lafayette Hall at 2 o'clock. The meeting was called to order. The Hon. John H. Ritchie was chosen to preside. He made an address favoring the project, and stated that the people needed it. It was not intended as a measure of hostility to railroad enterprises, but because such a canal was needed across the mountain.

W. D. Moore, of this city, made an address of welcome, which was responded to by the Hon. H. H. Hoffman. A committee of nine to draft resolutions were appointed. A large number of delegates from Maryland and Virginia are here. The evening session of the Convention was taken up by hearing the report of Col. Sedgwick, who has made the survey of the proposed route over the mountain. He showed that the plan was fairly feasible, and that a system of inclines would be used to carry the boats to certain elevations, instead of locks; and that they would prove a great saving in cost of transportation. His report was very long.

The Committee on Resolutions reported in a preamble urging upon Congress the necessity of appropriating the $25,000,000 necessary for this object, and stating that the line is complete, all but ninety miles, of water communication with the seaboard. The West is asked to co-operate with the projectors in the matter as one which concerns them as much as it does the people of Maryland or Pennsylvania.

An additional committee of nine, to confer with the Committee on Transportation, was appointed.

After some routine business, the Convention adjourned to meet in Washington, D. C., April 23.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Railroad Meetings in Indianapolis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 19.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company this afternoon the following Board of Directors and officers were elected: Directors—Thomas A. Scott, Thomas D. Messler, J. W. McCullough, J. H. Devereux, H. B. Hurlbut, and E. B. Woodburn. Officers—E. W. Woodward, President; Edward King, Secretary and Treasurer; A. J. McDowell, Auditor; Daniel Woodward, General Superintendent. The first three of the Board of Directors are representatives of the Pan-Handle interest; the last three of the Bee-Line interest. The reports of the officers were submitted and approved.

THE INDIANAPOLIS BELT-RAILWAY MANAGERS also met to-day and resolved to push the work of construction immediately.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Fall of a Trapeze Performer.

NEW YORK, March 19.—This evening, James Sylvester, a trapeze performer at Berry's Opera House, while performing, missed the safety rope and fell, striking his head on a box. He died a short time afterward.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—For the Northwest and upper lakes, falling barometer, southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 20—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckinr'dg	29.77	24	S. E., brisk	.....	Clear.
Cairo	30.13	46	N. E., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.03	36	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.07	42	N., fresh	.....	Fair.
Cleveland	29.95	30	W., brisk	.....	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.82	21	W., fresh	.....	Fair.
Detroit	29.94	26	W., fresh	.....	Fair.
Denver	29.90	33	W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Davenport	30.12	33	N. W., light	.....	Clear.
Duluth	29.84	28	S. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Escanaba	29.94	34	N. E., light	.....	Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	29.86	14	N. W., light	.....	Clear.
Ft. Gibson	30.02	47	N., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
Pembina	29.77	19	Calm	.....	Fair.
Milwaukee	30.03	32	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Marquette	29.93	19	Calm	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.07	27	W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Leavenw'th	30.07	40	Calm	.....	Clear.
Toledo	30.01	38	W., fresh	.....	Fair.
Yankton	29.92	34	S., fresh	.....	Clear.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 19.—An inquest on Elizabeth Staub, an insane woman who drowned herself in the hospital cistern, developed the fact that she had twice before attempted to commit suicide, and that she was driven to the act by a fear of poverty.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—During the voyage of the Great Republic from Hong Kong to Yokohama, Lieut. G. Ela, of the United States navy, committed suicide by jumping overboard. The cause for the suicide is unknown.

ST. LOUIS, March 19.—N. H. Gillett, Secretary of the Lindell Hotel Company, died last night from an overdose of hydrate of chloral. He has been suffering intensely from nervous disease, and, it is believed, took chloral to end his existence, as his physician had specially forbidden the use of that preparation.

DETROIT, Mich., March 19.—Last night, Anna Smith, a young married woman of this city, took morphine, with suicidal intent, and died at 3 o'clock this morning. No cause is assigned, except that she told her husband that she wanted "a good long sleep."

ST. CHARLES, Ill., March 19.—An old, well-known, and worthy citizen of St. Charles, named W. F. Way, hung himself in his barn yesterday. His children found him about 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and his wife cut him down, but life was extinct. He had been much depressed for a few days on account of financial difficulties, but no one had the least suspicion that he meditated any attempt on his life. There was found, however, on his person, some arsenic, enough to have killed him had he taken it. Mr. Way has been a highly-respected citizen of St. Charles for several years.

AQUATIC.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The representatives of oarsmen Brown, of Halifax, and Coulter, of Pittsburgh, cannot agree. Brown is willing to row for $2,000 at any place in the United States outside of New York State, or $1,000 in Nova Scotia, while Coulter wants to row for $1,000 at Saratoga or Toronto.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—Arrived, steamship Indiana, from Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—Steamships Elysia, St. Laurent, and Humboldt, from New York, and Caspian, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

Arrived, steamship St. Olaf, from London.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Arrived—Steamer Canada from Liverpool.

NAVIGATION.

ALBANY, March 19.—The river is open for navigation.

Boots and Shoes.

Merchants who are about coming to Chicago for spring goods, should not fail to visit the wholesale house of G. S. Richardson & Co., Nos. 128 and 130 Franklin street, as this is one of the best places in the city for buying boots and shoes. Their goods are of such quality, and their prices so low, that none who patronize them can fail to be pleased.

Bank Removal.

Preston, Kean & Co. have removed their South Side Bank to No. 100 Washington, just east of the Methodist Church Block, where their large and increasing business will be better accommodated.

—Love me, love my dog! A German woman recently walked to Windom, Minn., ten miles, after a stray dog. On her return she died from exhaustion, and was found with the dog in her arms.

MARRIAGES.

WARWICK—FARRIS—On the 11th inst., Mr. Cornelius Warwick and Miss Susie Farris, all of this city.

SWARTOUT—ATKINS—In this city, on the 19th inst., by Prof. Swing, Mr. C. R. Swartout and Miss Katie M. Atkins, all of this city.

☞ Detroit and Niles (Mich.) papers please copy.

DEATHS.

GOODING—On Wednesday, the 18th inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Minnie M., wife of D. W. C. Gooding, after an illness of three weeks.

Funeral services at No. 320 Calumet-av., at 1 p. m. on Friday, March 20. Remains will be taken to Lockport, Ill., for burial on Saturday morning train on Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

COMMONS—On the evening of the 18th inst., James Commons, in the 22d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 128 North Morgan-st., at 11:30 o'clock, Friday, the 20th inst. Friends of the family and members of the I. O. O. F. are invited to attend.

☞ London (Ont.) papers please copy.

THACKERAY—On Thursday, at 1 a. m., of consumption, John H. Thackeray, aged 22 years.

Funeral Sunday from residence, 281 Ewing-st., to Rose Hill Cemetery.

KIRK—At Englewood, March 19, Mary Kirk, beloved wife of James Kirk, of childbirth, aged 31 years and 7 months.

Funeral from residence at Englewood on Saturday at 9:30 a. m., to Rose Hill Cemetery.

☞ Leicester (Eng.) papers please copy.

LEGENDRE—The funeral of the late Prof. LeGendre will take place to-day at 10 a. m., at the residence, corner of Green and Madison-sts. The remains will be taken to Rose Hill on the noon train.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

REGULAR FRIDAY'S SALE,
Friday Morning, March 20, at 9 1-2 o'clock,
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE,
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Lounges, Bureaus, &c., &c., 100 rolls Carpets, Brussels and Wool, by the roll or cut to suit; Crockery, Glassware, Plated Ware, &c. Also large assortment of Chromos, Clocks, and General Merchandise.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

THE REMAINDER OF THE
FINE COLLECTION
OF
OIL PAINTINGS!
At Store 185 State-st.,
Under Palmer House, will be sold TO-DAY at PRIVATE SALE, and at prices which will insure the sale of every Picture. Remember that they must be sold, and TO-DAY, as we give up the Store to-morrow.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 108 MADISON-ST.,
(Between Dearborn and Clark.)

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
SATURDAY, at 9½ o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE
Improved and Unimproved Property,
Monday, March 23, at 10 1-2 o'clock,
AT BUTTERS' AUCTION ROOM, 108 MADISON-ST.

51 RESIDENCE LOTS,
Located in Block 77, Washington Heights, two Blocks south of Depot, on Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. Terms at sale.

TWO LOTS,
Fronting south on Kossuth-st., corner Portland, being Lots 42 and 43, Block 2.

TWO LOTS,
Fronting north on Kossuth-st., being Lots 30 and 31, Block 4.
The above Lots are in Sec. 28, Town 39, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., Wentworth and Stewart-avs.
Two-story and basement House, and Lot, 161 Walnut-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,
41 South Canal-st.

Chattel Mortgage Sale
Of first-class Furniture, at store 307 West Madison-st., near Green, FRIDAY, March 20, at 10 a. m. Will be sold the stock of a Retail Dealer. Parlor Suits, finished and in the white; Marble-top and Plain Chamber Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Cane Seat do., Hall Trees, Brackets, Mirrors, Beds, Mattresses, Springs, Carpets, &c. Goods to be paid for and removed the day of sale. L. A. STOLL, Mortgagee.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS
At Auction, SATURDAY, March 21, at 10 a. m. Parlor Suits, Chamber do., Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Commodes, Mattresses, Springs, Centre and Ext. Tables, Dining-room Furniture, Stoves, &c. Also, over 1,000 yards Brussels and Woolen Carpets.
BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 41 South Canal-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash-av.

AT AUCTION.
Regular South Side Auction Sale of
HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
Notwithstanding the large stock of Household Furniture, we have ample room for the customers to examine the stock.
Parlor and Chamber Suits, Sofas, Lounges, Wardrobes, Marble-top Tables, Rockers, Black Walnut Bureaus and Bedsteads, Show Cases, Office Desks, Mattresses, Bedding, Stoves, Chairs, Carpets.
ANOTHER LARGE CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS. 10 Crates English W. G. Crockery, 5 Casks Rockingham and Yellow Ware, 75 Cags Glassware. At 11 o'clock—Buggies and Harness.
ON SATURDAY, March 21, at 9½ o'clock.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By N. P. HARRISON.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 21, AT 9 1-2 O'CLOCK,
204 AND 206 EAST MADISON-ST.
Large and Attractive Auction Sale of
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
New and second-hand, consisting of Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Dining-room Furniture, Marble-top Tables, Book-cases and Desks, Chairs, Beds and Bedding, Carpets, Crockery, etc.
At 11 o'clock, 50 Chromos and Engravings.
At 12 o'clock, 12,000 lbs. White Lead, to close lot.
N. P. HARRISON, Auctioneer, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS.
Auction and Commission House, 69 South Canal-st.
Closing Auction Sales this week, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, of New and Second-hand Furniture of every description, including Marble-top Chamber Sets, Easy Parlor Suits, Common Sets, Cook and Heating Stoves, etc. We shall positively sell all articles offered if there are buyers.

VOLUME 27.
SILKS, &c.
SILK
MANDEL B[illegible]
Have just received from [illegible] some GREAT BARG[illegible]
BLACK S[illegible]
SPLENDID BLACK [illegible] $1, $1.15, $1.25, and $1[illegible]
RICH SATIN-FIN[illegible] GRAIN SILKS, $1.7[illegible] worth $2.50 and $3.
SUPERIOR CASHME[illegible] SILK, $2.50 and $2.7[illegible] $3.00.
500 PCS. DRESS GOO[illegible] styles and newest c[illegible] 30c, 35c, 45c, and 50[illegible] est goods in the mark[illegible] Twenty thousand yard[illegible]
Best Black A[illegible]
25c, 30c, 32c, 37c, 40[illegible]
50 PCS. 6-4 BLACK [illegible] $1 and $1.25, cheap at[illegible]
State and Harris[illegible]
Twenty-second-st. and[illegible]
WATCHES
CORNELL WA[illegible]
OF CHICAGO, MANUFAC[illegible]
STEM & KEY-[illegible]
WATCH[illegible]
FINANCIA[illegible]
DIM[illegible]
SAVINGS
105 CLARK-ST., Methodis[illegible]
WRENN & BR[illegible]
BANKE[illegible]
96 Washing[illegible]
PRINTERS, STATIO[illegible]
A. W. Faber's a[illegible]
LEAD PE[illegible]
CULVER, PAGE, H[illegible]
118 & 120 MON[illegible]
SHOW C[illegible]
By A. STEMPEL, 183 E[illegible]
FIRM CHA[illegible]
DISSOLU[illegible]
COPARTNE[illegible]
DISSOLU[illegible]
TOILET[illegible]
LADI[illegible]
FOR SA[illegible]
Coal $3.75 a T[illegible]
MISCELLA[illegible]
BARLOW'S IND[illegible]
PHONOGR[illegible]
SOCIETY M[illegible]
HOT[illegible]
ST. CAROLINE'S C[illegible]
Washington and [illegible]